The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4577. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Boston at this Port.

Debate in the British Parliament on the Bombardment of Valparaiso.

Defense of the Conduct of the Spanish Admiral.

The Correctness of Commodore Rodgers' Statements Called in Question.

The Question of War or Peace Still Unsettled.

Rumors of a European Congress Still Circulating.

Continued Preparations for Hostilities.

Further Details of the Financial Panic in England.

The Inman line steamer City of Boston, Capt. Brooke, which left Liverpool at noon on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th of May, arrived here yesterday.

The steamship Aleppo, from Southampton, May 15, arrived last evening.

The steamer Scotland, of the National line, sailed simultaneously with the City of Boston.

The Allemannia arrived at Cowes about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, and the Hermann at about 10 o'clock the same evening.

The City of London arrived off Crookhaven about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th.

The Nova Scotian arrived at Greencastle early on the morning of the 16th.

The steamships Malta and Erin from New-York, York, arrived at Queenstown on the 17th.

The race for the Derby took place on the 17th, and was won by Lord Lyon. Bribery Colt was second, and Rustic third. Twenty-four horses ran.

The Prince of Wales held a levee on the 12th, on behalf of the Queen. Among the presentations in the diplomatic circle was that of Daniel C. Payne, of Boston, by the American Minister.

While the cattle plague continued to exhibit evidence of dying out in England, it had at length broken out in Ireland. A number of undoubted cases had occurred in the County of Down, and the infected cattle were being slaughtered and a cordon was drawn around the infected district.

It was rumored, and very generally believed, that the marriage of Prince Christian of Augustenburg with the Princess Helena of England had been indefinitely postponed.

A Berne telegram says the Italian troops which had been stationed on the frontier of the Dalatine have been withdrawn to the interior of the Kingdom.

The war question is unchanged.

There are, however, more pacific rumors from Paris, and the chances of a European Congress are improving. It is asserted that Prussia and Italy have assented. The Austrian reply has not been received.

Prince Napoleon had an interview with the Emperor shortly after his arrival from Italy. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is believed he has assured His Majesty that Italy would go to war with Austria whether she had the assistance of Prussia or not.

Queen Victoria, it is said, has written an earnest letter to the King of Prussia in favor of a peaceful settlement of the German difficulties.

A Trieste dispatch of the 16th says that the Austrian volunteers about to proceed to Mexico will, it is stated, sail under the French flag.

Fernie Brothers, of Liverpool, have suspended. Their liabilities are heavy, but their assets are considerable in excess thereof.

Other suspensions are reported.

A Rio Janeiro telegram of April 24, says the operations of the Allied Army upon the Parana were being vigorously pushed forward.

Exchange on London was 24¼@26 premium. Receipts of coffee for a fortnight, 56,000 bags; stock, 10,000 bags.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Who Shall Fire the First Gun?—Napoleon's Detestation of the Treaty of Vienna—His Fears of an European Coalition—Laying the Train of Events.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 15, 1866.

We have arrived at that stage in the progress of the European quarrel where everybody is about ready for the first battle, and where nobody any longer makes any serious efforts to stop the coming storm. It is, therefore, now only a question of who shall fire the first gun. You will see reports of negotiations about a Congress, and about the cession of Venetia, but nobody here believes in them. The fact is, at the present moment the French people have generally arrived at the opinion that this war was gotten up and engineered by Napoleon, in order to accomplish one of the great dreams of his life, and for which he considers he has a mission—the destruction and burial of the treaties of 1815. They know that in the interest of his dynasty, these treaties, made against his family, must be destroyed, and that he fears to trust the work to his son and heir, because he may not turn out a man of sufficient calibre for such an enterprise. To accomplish this great work Napoleon did not dare, however, to take the lead, nor even to show his hand, for fear of that great bugbear of the Bonaparte family, an European coalition, and he therefore adroitly put forward and urged on the intelligent, ambitious and unscrupulous Count de Bismark. According to this theory it was Napoleon who planned the campaign against Denmark, who engineered the quarrel between Prussia and Austria, and who has finally made such a bargain with Prussia and Italy as will lead to the destruction of Austria as a first-class power, and will give to the three conspirators the frontiers they desire. The plan is simply this: France is to lay back and pretend to desire peace, so as not to excite any fears or jealousies in the rest of Europe, and while doing so is to prepare for action a large army. If then Austria should appear to be getting the better of either Italy or Prussia, France, in the name of her frontiers menaced on the south or the north, is to march to the aid of her allies. But if, on the contrary, the two allies should prove a match for Austria, then the French army will not fire a gun. In either case, however, France is to have the Rhine provinces. For, with or without a war, there will be a Congress, and that Congress must not only ratify what Prussia gives to France or France takes, but it must nullify the treaties of 1815. Thus Italy will accomplish her unity with the exception of Rome, Prussia will become a greater power than Austria, but not great enough a power to be dangerous to France, while France will obtain her ancient frontiers, and will become so much stronger herself as no longer to fear Germany, even if united under one head.

Now if it be true that Napoleon has laid the train of all these events, it must be admitted that the work has been cleverly done, and that it is a piece of diplomacy worthy of his great talent. It is at least certain that the manner in which the Paris Press has conducted itself shows that the editors all accept this as the true theory of the present situation. If this theory be true also, it will be seen that the question is one to be fought out, for that was the intention from the start.

The dispatch of Mr. Seward to the Austrian Government in regard to the enrolment of volunteers for Mexico created surprise here, for it was never supposed, and had never been said, that these soldiers were anything else than mercenaries, fighting under the imperial flag of the new Mexican Government, and who lost their Austrian nationality from the moment they left the soil of Austria.

The papers have generally published Mr. Seward's late dispatches to the French Government on the subject of Mexico, as well as those addressed to Austria, but they do not comment on them. MALAKOFF.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

Important Debate in the British Parliament on the Bombardment of Valparaiso.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on the 15th inst., Lord Houghton inquired what instructions had been given to Admiral Denman in regard to the bombardment of Valparaiso.

The Duke of Somerset—In order to answer the question of the noble Lord, it is necessary that I should first state what were the instructions originally given to the senior officer on the coast of Chili. The first instructions were sent out as early as the 17th of November last. At that time we first heard that there was a blockade of the coast of Chili. The fact was communicated by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the first instructions were sent to Commodore Harvey, who was at that time senior officer in the Southern Pacific. These instructions contained a copy of the dispatch forwarded by the Foreign office for the guidance of Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Chili. That dispatch was to this effect:

> "Her Majesty's Government rely upon your using your utmost exertions for the protection of the lives and properties of British subjects; but you will be careful not to transgress the limits of intervention permissible to the agent of a neutral power, and Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to approve the exertion of any friendly influence which you might bring to bear on the contending parties within those limits to mitigate the horrors of war, or to bring about a cessation of hostilities until reference could be made to the Spanish Government in Europe."

At that time Admiral Denman was not on the coast of Chili, but he was on his way there, and when he was at Panama we sent to him these clear instructions, to the same effect as those which had been sent to the previous senior naval officer:

> "My Lords desire me to inform you that the course hitherto pursued by Commodore Harvey in regard to the hostilities between Spain and Chili has been fully approved by Her Majesty's Government. You are to observe the strictest neutrality toward the contending parties, and to give all the assistance in your power to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Chili in his endeavors to protect British interests and to bring about a settlement of the dispute which has been so prejudicial to neutral trade. My Lords have communicated the contents of your dispatches to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has informed their Lordships that he entirely concurs in the instructions now given to you."

Your lordship will therefore perceive that under these instructions, Admiral Denman was ordered to be strictly neutral between the contending parties. Now, if he had interposed in any way to prevent the bombardment of the city, it is obvious that he would have been taking a decided part on one side, and acting, therefore, in direct contravention of the instructions which had been given to him. I believe that this was what actually occurred. When Admiral Denman went there, he communicated with the senior officer of the American force, and they thought that—although, I understand, the American officer had received much the same instructions as had been given to Admiral Denman—any bombardment of the town, if done on a sudden, would be attended with such loss of life that they might protest against it. Well, it was observed that they had made known, in some way or other, that if the bombardment did commence without a notice of a few hours at least being given to the town, in order that the women, children and non-combatants might retire, they would proceed to prevent the bombardment. That was a measure of humanity proposed to be carried out by Admiral Denman, in conjunction with the officer in command of the United States forces. Even that, however, was somewhat beyond the instructions which had been given. But, in fact, a notice, not of a few hours merely, but of four days, was given of the bombardment, and the conditions, therefore, which would, in Admiral Denman's opinion, have justified his interference no longer existed. He was then strictly bound by the letter of his instructions, and could do nothing else but withdraw and allow the Spanish vessels to fire upon the town, or rather the railway station and other buildings. I have heard that in consequence of the withdrawal of the inhabitants there has been hardly any loss of life. I believe that only two persons were killed, and they were looking after their property, and were killed rather accidentally than in consequence of the bombardment. The loss of life, therefore, had been very small. In regard to the loss of property, as the bombardment was directed against the Custom-house, and as that was full of English, French and other foreign property, I am afraid that the loss has fallen on all the foreign merchants; but with respect to that I must add that notice had been given to the merchants early in December, and it had been proposed by the English Chargé d'Affaires that they should remove their goods from the Custom-house. He had communicated with the Chilian authorities, who allowed them on certain conditions to remove their goods; but the conditions were somewhat vexatious, and they, moreover, trusted that no Power would in these days attack an unoffending town, and therefore they preferred leaving their goods in the Custom-house to taking them out on the conditions which were proposed. I believe I have now answered the question of the noble Lord.

Lord Dunsany could not help thinking that the terms in which the conduct of Admiral Denman had been spoken of by some of the residents were very ridiculous, although allowance must be made for the exasperation of men who saw their property destroyed. The noble Duke had alluded to a contingency which might have happened, and the British Admiral would then have found himself in a position in which he ought never to be placed. The residents had certainly a right to expect some notice before the bombardment commenced, and with the view of obtaining it Admiral Denman no doubt gave the intimation he did to the Spanish Commander-in-Chief; but he thereby placed himself in a very awkward predicament, having only a wooden ship at his command. He believed, however, that an iron-clad had now been sent out to him, although he feared it was rather late.

The Duke of Somerset said an iron-clad ship would have been of no use unless new instructions had also been sent to Admiral Denman. His instructions were to be strictly neutral between the two belligerents. Much as we regretted the war, it would probably have added to its intensity if it had been thought that we were going to resist the attack. He should certainly not have consented to give Admiral Denman authority to interfere. His instructions were to be strictly neutral. The intimation he gave to the Spanish Commander-in-Chief was no doubt to induce him to allow sufficient time for women, children, and non-combatants to leave the town, and probably it had the effect desired.

The conversation then dropped.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the same day, in the House of Commons, Sir L. Palk said he was anxious to repeat a question which he had put to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the previous day. It related to the bombardment of Valparaiso, which was a wholly defenceless city—having no arsenal, no fortress, no guns, nor no soldiers of any sort or kind. The few guns it had possessed for saluting purposes had been, if his information was correct, taken from the battery at the request of the British Minister—that Minister and the British Admiral undertaking to British residents, and also to the inhabitants of the city, that no bombardment should take place. It seemed to him that it was almost, if not quite, a breach of the law of nations to attack a defenceless place; but he could not conceive, in these days when we hoped to temper war with humanity, any act which should be more universally condemned than that which appeared to have been done at Valparaiso. They were informed that immediately on the Spanish Admiral having intimated that he was about to proceed to extremities, all the Ministers of all the other foreign Powers, including the Minister of the United States met together and signed a joint protest against such a proceeding. They were also informed that this protest not having received any attention, and the Spanish admiral declaring his intention to proceed to extremities, the American Admiral proposed to Admiral Denman, the English Admiral, to prevent by force this horrible sacrifice of property. It further appeared that the overtures of the American Admiral were not accepted by our Admiral, who, after having given his word that the city should not be bombarded, thought fit to leave Valparaiso to its fate, although he had been promised the full support of all countries represented there, and although he knew that any threat to sink the English fleet was perfectly futile. He wished to ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether an English Admiral was justified in moving his ships and permitting the Spanish Admiral to perpetrate this atrocity. Of course, if Admiral Denman acted according to his instructions no blame could be attached to him; but those orders must be stringent indeed which would prevent him from acting upon such an occasion. He had always thought that the object of maintaining fleets at foreign stations was to protect the lives and property of British subjects; but this was evidently a mistake, and when next the estimates were submitted to the House, he hoped some honorable member would move that they be curtailed, and that for the future English Admirals might be sent in a yacht with a broomstick at the masthead to take care of British interests. The honorable member concluded by asking the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if it was true that the Spanish Admiral had bombarded and destroyed the city of Valparaiso; if it was true that the English Minister and Rear-Admiral Denman refused to coöperate with the American Admiral in saving it from destruction; and whether the Admiral was justified in moving his ships out of the way to enable the Spaniards to fire on a defenceless city.

Admiral Walcott was of opinion that his friend Admiral Denman had, under the circumstances, done what was strictly his duty, acting under his instructions; beside which, he had not under his command such a squadron as would have enabled him to act hostilely against the Spanish fleet. He asked for Admiral Denman's dispatches on the subject.

Mr. Liddell said that it would have been inconsistent with neutrality if the Admiral had attempted to interfere. He wished to know if it was through Mr. Thomson, the British Minister's interference, that the Chilian Government abstained from fortifying Valparaiso, and whether the Chilian Government had requested that Mr. Thomson be recalled.

Mr. Graves thought that it was unfortunate that this discussion had arisen before the House was in possession of proper information, so that inferentially a doubt was thrown on the conduct of a British Admiral. The City of Valparaiso was utterly defenceless, and the act of bombarding it would be execrated by the civilized world; while an opinion on the subject delivered by the House of Commons would not be without its effect. British interests had suffered greatly, both materially and in regard to the sympathy of the Chilians, owing to the course pursued in affording no protection to the City of Valparaiso. He hoped that definite instructions would be sent to the British Admiral and Minister, so that such barbarities might be prevented at Lima and other towns of the South American States.

Mr. Layard stated the history of the breaking out of the war between Spain and Chili, and proceeded to say that Her Majesty's Government instantly set about to endeavor to restore peace, and orders were sent to the British Minister at Valparaiso to do all in his power to protect British property, but at the same time to preserve the strictest neutrality. An offer was made in concert by the French and English Governments to Spain with a view to bring about peace; and certain terms agreed to by Spain were sent to Chili. In the meantime it was apprehended that there was an intention to bombard Valparaiso, and the British merchants there requested the Chilian Government to allow them to remove their property to a place of safety; but this request was refused, but eventually granted on conditions which the merchants declined, but which Mr. Thomson and the Foreign Office thought reasonable and proper, and the merchants were warned that they were acting on their own responsibility. The terms offered by the French and English Governments on the part of Spain were not accepted by Chili, because that republic had in the interim entered into alliances, offensive and defensive, with Peru and Bolivia. Delay, therefore, occurred in the negotiations. It having been heard that instructions had been sent for the bombardment of Valparaiso, the French and English Governments remonstrated with Spain, and received assurances that no fresh orders had been given. It was untrue that Admiral Denman had promised to defend Valparaiso against a bombardment, for his instructions were to preserve the strictest neutrality, although he did say that if no notice was given that a bombardment would take place he would interfere. Afterward the Spanish Admiral stated that unless certain conditions were complied with by Chili he should within a given time bombard the city; and though the American, British, and French ministers remonstrated he persisted in the demonstration. After this the French and English representatives went on board the Spanish flagship and offered a strong remonstrance against the intended attack of Valparaiso. The Spanish Admiral was recommended not to carry out his threat of bombarding the town, when he replied that he had now issued his manifesto, and that it would not be consistent with his dignity to withdraw unless his terms were accepted. The manifesto was issued on the 27th, and on the 31st the bombardment took place. The British merchants sent to Admiral Denman urging him to prevent the attack upon Valparaiso, but he replied that however he might deplore such an attack upon a defenceless town, as he occupied the position of a neutral he was utterly incapable to interfere, because it would have been an act of war to have done so. He also stated his position was a painful one, but that if anything happened, it must be upon the responsibility of those concerned in it, at the same time again urging the British merchants to take some steps to remove their property. A formal notification was given about thirty hours before the manifesto was issued to the merchants to remove their property. Indeed, they were informed twenty days before the bombardment, that Her Majesty's Government having taken into full consideration the offer of the Chilian Government to allow the removal of all property in bond without charging the usual dues, were of opinion that the conditions were fair, and that the British merchants ought to accept them, and take advantage of the respite to remove their property; and that if they did not do so, they would themselves bear the responsibility for any damage which their property might sustain. The British merchants, however, deliberately refused to accept this liberal offer of the Chilian Government, *and he was surprised that they now turned round on Her Majesty's Governmennt and Admiral Denman, and complained of their proceedings.* The resolutions of the British merchants, as he had stated, were utterly at variance with the facts of the case. *The statement that the American commander offered, if the British Admiral would join him, to stop the bombardment, was utterly untrue.* On the contrary, the American commander admitted the right of the Spanish commander to bombard Valparaiso, although he went to Santiago to remonstrate against such a course. *Nor was there any truth in the statement that the American Admiral, if he had had sufficient force, would himself have interposed.* He never said so; had his force been ten times greater than that of the Spaniards he could not have interposed, seeing that it would have been an act of war against Spain. He was informed by the Spanish Minister that day that when the American commander went on board the Spanish flagship to remonstrate with the Spanish commander, he said, doubtless, as a joke, "Suppose I put my ship between you and the town what would happen?" The officer replied, "You are a sailor, and I am a sailor; you know what your duty would be under those circumstances, and you know how I should fulfil my duty under similar circumstances. If you put yourself between me and the town, it will be my duty to sink you." Upon this the American commander shook the Spanish officer warmly by the hand, remarking that he perfectly understood him. That was a very proper answer, and no doubt the American commander would have done exactly the same had he been placed in a similar position. With regard to removing the fortifications of Valparaiso, he believed it had not for a considerable time been fortified. He believed, however, that there was a small saluting battery; and so desirous were the authorities to remove every excuse for bombarding the town from the Spanish commander, that they dismantled every gun, thus leaving the town absolutely defenceless. As to the statement that so angry were the Chilians at the conduct of the British Admiral that they refused to allow the British sailors to land, he would cite the remarks of Admiral Denman. The Admiral described the manner in which the British sailors landed and assisted in putting out the fire; he stated, as something remarkable, that the conduct of the men was exceedingly good, there being not a single case of plunder; and although the Chilians were offering them a very powerful kind of brandy, not a man partook of it. They all performed their duty in a manner so exemplary that the Admiral thought it right to go out of his way to call the attention of the Admiralty to the fact. These were the simple facts of the case. He could make full allowance for the acts of the British merchants under great excitement, and while their property was being destroyed; but it was not worthy of them to put forward the statements contained in their resolutions, seeing that they were completely at variance with the facts. There was no doubt that the bombardment of a town, whether fortified or not, was an act recognized by the rules of warfare, but then it became a question as to how far the right to do so should be exercised. In the present case a defenceless city perhaps the finest on the American coast, the property of which belonged almost exclusively to neutrals, had been bombarded, and he could not suppose that such an act was consistent with the rules of civilized warfare. He was anxious to say as much as he could in justification of the Spanish commander. That officer had acted in this matter under the express orders of his Government, and he would have been willing, if he could have done so, to refrain from an act which every one must characterize as most barbarous. The blame, therefore, rested with the Spanish Government, who were acquainted with all that had transpired. They knew of every effort that had been made to bring about a peaceful termination of the difficulties with Chili by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French, and while these negotiations were going on the Spanish Government sent out positive orders which could not be neglected to their commander in the Pacific Ocean to bombard this town. The commander, however, took every possible care not to injure private property in Valparaiso, and the fire of the guns was directed wholly against public buildings, including the railway station. It was true that one of these buildings was the Custom-house, which contained a large amount of British property; but he carefully avoided firing a single shot into the town except upon public buildings. This was distinctly stated by Admiral Denman. The inhabitants had full time to leave the town, and only two—a poor woman and a child—were actually killed through the falling of a wall. *The officer Nunez, in fact, carried out his instructions in as humane a manner as possible.* He would not, however, conceal from the House that the bombardment of Valparaiso had produced a very painful impression upon Her Majesty's Government, who had hoped, indeed everybody had hoped, that the time when such acts could be committed had gone by. *Such barbarism, he must say, was altogether unworthy a great civilized nation like Spain.* He had been asked whether the Chilian Government had required the withdrawal of Mr. Thomson, Her Majesty's Consul at Valparaiso, and his reply was that no such communication had been received by the Government.

Mr. Whiteside said that Mr. Layard had vindicated every one concerned but the British merchants, and he hoped that all papers relating to the transaction would be produced. He wished to know, as a matter of naval etiquette, if a British Admiral was to sheer off when a town containing British subjects and British goods was about to be bombarded.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane said he thought the question asked by the right honorable gentleman might be answered by some passages of British history. He remembered the time when the King of the Two Sicilies proposed to bombard the rebellious town of town of Messina, near to which were stationed several English vessels of war, one of them being the *Bulldog*, which was very well known. Instructions were sent to the officers of those vessels, if he remembered right, to place them in such a position as to render bombardment impossible without a chance shot striking one of Her Majesty's vessels. He called the attention of the House to this instance, because it showed how difficult was the position of naval officers when our foreign policy shifted and changed about as it had done. [Hear, hear.] If instructions given at one time were to be acted upon by the naval officers at another, it was probable that they would find themselves in a false position. He was delighted to hear the denunciations of the Under-Secretary of these atrocious proceedings at Valparaiso, which should be condemned by the whole of Europe. He was happy to say this not only for the sake of humanity, but because from them he augured that for the future our foreign policy would be conducted on principles very different from that which had formerly governed it. Why, it was only last year that the honorable gentleman rose in his place to *justify the bombardment of the defenceless town of Kagosina, in Japan.* Indeed, he could recall to mind many debates in that House when the bombardment of defenceless cities had been upheld and justified by honorable gentlemen opposite. The City of Canton was bombarded, causing immense loss of life; the real cause of such a proceeding being the refusal to admit Sir John Bowring within the walls of Canton in full uniform. Then, what was done in Pekin? Why, by an act of vandalism millions of pounds worth of property were destroyed, and the Emperor's Palace sacked. It was all very well for the honorable gentleman to rise and condemn such atrocities as that of Valparaiso, but he hoped the Government would remember what precedent they themselves had given to Europe. He trusted that the present instance would be a lesson to the Foreign Minister to conduct the proceedings of this country in relation to other countries with the humanity which had been so nobly expressed by the honorable gentleman this evening.

Mr. T. G. Baring wished to state distinctly to the House that the instructions given by the Admiralty to Admiral Denman were to observe a strict neutrality between Spain and Chili, and that the gallant Admiral appeared to have strictly and properly carried out these instructions. With respect to the resolutions come to by a meeting of British merchants, which had been read by the honorable and gallant officer, he very much regretted that he (Col. Edwardes) should have read them to the House; but he might now state that, having been passed at the meeting, those resolutions were communicated to Admiral Denman, and he gave the merchants a very courteous reply. He said he would not discuss the resolutions with them; all he would do was to express his great regret at the losses which they had suffered by the bombardment; but in sending home a copy of the resolutions, Admiral Denman also transmitted his replies, which followed the resolutions *seriatim*. In answer to the first resolution, which accused him of having given a positive assurance that he would interfere by force to prevent a bombardment, he stated that he had promised to do all in his power to prevent the calamity, but had been very careful to avoid giving grounds for supposing that he would interfere in any other way than by remonstrance, taking care to inform those who had called upon him that he was bound by his orders to strict neutrality. He need not trouble the House with the second resolution; but, with respect to the third, Admiral Denman said that he had never alleged non-sufficient force as a ground for interfering. Any such reply would have been in contradiction of his statement that he was bound by his orders to strict neutrality. He also said, in reply to the third resolution, that the statement that the United States Minister and Commodore had used their utmost endeavors to prevent, in coöperation with the British forces, the bombardment of the city, *had no foundation whatever.* The mutual arrangements of the United States Commander and the British Admiral had for their object to secure sufficient notice of the bombardment; for it appeared that the American Commander was acting under instructions similar to those given to Admiral Denman. The statements of the gallant Admiral would be laid on the table with the other papers; and when the House were in possession of all the documents, they would see that Admiral Denman was not open to these attacks which had been so ungenerously made on him during this discussion.

GENERAL INDIGNATION.

Expressions of indignation at the bombardment of Valparaiso were not confined to Parliament. The newspapers were loud in the denunciation and indignation meetings had been held at Liverpool and elsewhere.

The Liverpool meeting adopted a resolution expressing their gratitude for the exertions of Commodore Rogers.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Rumored Recall of Prince Metternich from Paris—M. Rouher in Disgrace—The Relations of Italy and Austria.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, May 15, 1866.

It is reported that Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, is likely to be recalled from his post in Paris for not having given timely information of the real tendencies of the French Government, or more properly speaking, of its head, on the great question of the day. I cannot say whether Prince Metternich has performed his duties in a satisfactory manner, but it would be unjust to punish him for not telling what the intentions of the Emperor Napoleon are, seeing that not a member of his own Cabinet can say what they are, and that if they happen to guess what he may think to-day I defy them to guess what he may think to-morrow. If a penalty of the kind be adopted as a precedent, we should soon be without a single diplomatic agent in the French capital. His Majesty's Ministers know well on what conditions they are admitted to office, and on what conditions they retain it. A certain latitude is graciously allowed, so far as domestic affairs are concerned, but on great questions of foreign policy, though they may have an opinion, they must not obtrude it. Their first duty is to do as they are bid; and even then they are not sure to please. Here is M. Rouher, for instance, who is still out of favor, and trembling lest it may be for ever. He had been strictly forbidden to enter into any discussion on foreign politics when M. Thiers made his speech, and, above all, not to reply to it; and we know how well he kept his word. The Emperor, however, did not anticipate the effect made by that oration on the Legislative Chamber; and, albeit not easily moved, his indignation was expected to be so great when he heard of its being enthusiastically applauded by his own majority that the Minister hesitated breaking the unwelcome truth to him. M. Rouher at last resolved to do so. The Emperor asked him what reply he made. The Minister said that, in compliance with the injunctions of his Majesty, he made none. He was answered with such a look and such a "*bon soir*" that he has not yet forgotten either, and perhaps will not soon forget.

From all one learns, we may expect to hear toward the close of the present month of great events occurring in Italy. The Italians consider that their Government is no longer bound by its promise not to be the first to attack Austria. Indeed, they seem to have never considered any such engagement as serious; at any rate, now that they are nearly ready for commencing operations, if it ever was serious, it is no longer binding upon them. The nomination of Garibaldi is, in their view, itself an indication that acting on the defensive never was really entertained. A variety of plans is attributed to the Italian Government. One, which seems generally accredited here, is commencing by an attack on Trieste, and at once cutting off the communication between Venetia and Vienna. A large force, some say, of 30,000 Italian troops are assembled at Foggia and Taranto, who, beside Garibaldian volunteers, are to be shipped for the attack on Trieste. It is hardly possible that the Austrians are not carefully watching every point of the coast; but it is nevertheless believed that they do not expect an attack there, but rather at Venice or Pola. At a short distance—about half an hour by rail—north of Trieste is the junction of the lines from Venice and Vienna. The destruction of the railway, though it might not be held, would be of obvious advantage, and a lodgment there would be of immense importance. At all events, we may expect that the Italians will deliver their first blow at the most vulnerable point, and where they are least expected.

It is admitted that they are determined to avail themselves of every one and everything likely to advance the great object they have in view. They are planning propagandisms and risings in the East, Montenegro, Bosnia, Servia, &c. They will leave no stone unturned; and they make no secret that they would see with pleasure a conflagration throughout Europe for the chance of getting possession of Venetia. The aid of all will be sought for the work of breaking up the Austrian Empire for the benefit of the "nationalities" composing it. The Hungarian General Turr is, as you are are aware, at Florence, and seems to be busily engaged there. But what will become of Italy if, by a sort of miracle, war is prevented?

The *Patrie* states that Austria has at present 370,000 troops under arms in Germany, exclusive of the contingent to be furnished by the German Confederation. Austria, it says, can moreover bring into the field 150,000 men in Venetia, 80,000 in Dalmatia, and 100,000 dispersed at present in Hungary, Istria, and the neighborhood of Trieste. She has likewise in her service several veteran corps doing duty in the fortified towns of the interior.

A letter from the Venetian frontier of the 3d, given in the *Courrier de Marseilles*, states that the Austrians are going on intrenching themselves by fortifications erected on the hill of San Lorenzo. Laborers have been brought from Vienna and Padua, and conveyed by rail to Peschiera to complete the works quickly. While works are being thrown up on the hill of San Lorenzo, it is intended to level the hill of Spadina, one of the high grounds round Peschiera. The fortresses are being supplied with provisions, and one contract has been concluded for a supply of 1,500 oxen. They are carefully watching the frontiers, and from the number of patrols on the alert it would appear that they anticipate an immediate attack. The Venetians are expecting to hear the roar of cannon every moment.

The Austrian Armaments—Colossal Preparations for War—The Fortifications of Mantua and Verona Fully Armed.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, May 13.

The armaments of Austria are colossal, and in the course of a few weeks she will have 900,000 men in the field. Each of the eighty regiments of the line, which are now on a full war footing, is composed of four thousand and odd men, and two or three days ago an order was issued for the levy of a fifth battalion for each regiment. Each of the thirty-two "Jager" Battalions, which are very strong, is to have two depot companies. Yesterday morning a regiment of Hussars, which had been in garrison here for some time, left for Prague, and a great crowd of people accompanied it to the Northern Railway station. As the regiment crossed the Aspern-brücke (a new suspension-bridge across the canal of the Danube) its band played the famous Bakoczi march, a piece of music which for many years was prohibited both here and in Hungary. As the regiment passed along the Jagerzeile flowers and wreaths were thrown to them from the windows of the houses, and many a fair dame loudly bade them "good speed." Every now and then the civilians raised the cry of "*Es lebe der Kaiser,*" to which the men responded by lustily shouting "*Eljen a csaszar.*" As the troops pass through the streets of the suburbs they are frequently regaled by the people, who utterly abhor the Prussian Minister-President, though they seem to entertain no feeling of hostility toward the other subjects of His Majesty King William I. This remark does not apply to the Austrian army, which is sick and tired of the rhodomontade of the Prussian troops, and extremely desirous to try conclusions with them. Preparations are being made in various parts of the Empire for the formation of volunteer corps. The Poles in Galicia will raise a regiment of lancers, and I doubt not that the Hungarians will supply two or three regiments of Hussars.

The country around Mantua has been placed under water, and that formidable fortress is now fully prepared for defence. The forts around Verona are also fully armed, as are the strongholds of Legnago and Peschiera. Gen. von Benedek, who is likely to be made a Field-Marshal, is expected to arrive here this evening. As soon as his Staff is formed, Benedek will leave Vienna for Pardubitz, where he for a time will have his headquarters.

In the *Neue Freie Presse* of to-day it is said that Prince Metternich has given orders to his people to remove all the valuables and curiosities which are in his château at Königswart, in Bohemia, to some place in the interior of the Empire. A few days ago there was a conflict at Görlitz, in Prussian Silesia, between some Landwehr men and Chasseurs, because an officer commanding the latter thought fit to strike a child of 8 years of age, the son of one of the former. Count Chambord and all the members of his family have come from Venice to his château at Froschdorf, a village about forty English miles from this city.

It is a positive fact that the Prussian Government a few months ago was willing to give Austria the county of Glatz, in Silesia, as an indemnification for her share of Schleswig and Holstein. The offer, which was made in a non-official manner, was at once rejected. Glatz has a population of 141,652 souls; Schleswig and Holstein have together 950,000 inhabitants. Some kind of negotiation is still going on about Venetia, but I have not been able to obtain any nearer information on the subject. Austria may, perhaps, allow herself to be persuaded to part with Venetia for a valuable consideration, but you may be sure that no outward pressure will induce her to come to terms with Italy. In consequence of the remonstrances of the Washington Government, the departure of the thousand volunteers who were about to leave for Mexico has been postponed *sine die.* From Bucharest we learn that the Porte has threatened to send troops into the Danubian Principalities if the Provisional Government continue to act in contravention of the existing treaties.

MAY 14.

It is stated that the official *Gazette* of Vienna will shortly publish an Imperial ordinance, which, referring to the declarations of the Congress of Paris in 1856 relating to the abolition of privateering and to the rights of neutrals, will declare that merchant vessels and their cargoes shall not be liable to capture at sea by Austrian ships of war simply because they belong to a nation with which Austria is at war. In the same manner, they shall not be declared good prizes if the antagonist Power shall pursue a reciprocal course. These concessions will not apply to merchant vessels having on board contraband of war, or which shall be seeking to break an effective blockade.

Austrian Feeling Toward Prussia.

From the Vienna Neue Freie Presse.

This same Prussia, the satellite of Russia during the Eastern war, which during the war in Italy exchanged fisticuffs with the enemies of Austria—this legitimist Prussia, which takes its crown from off God's altar—which, with a view of subjugating Germany and transforming Austria into a secondary Sclavo-Magyar State—makes a league with Italy which would lay German territory and German honor at the mercy of the foreigner—this same Prussia presents herself before the Federal Diet and expresses astonishment that Austria and Saxony should think themselves menaced by her policy. Does this Prussia which has twice declared that she would overrun Saxony with her troops expect to be believed when heaping lie upon lie, she affirms before Germany and Europe that the security of Berlin is compromised by the policy and military preparations of Herr von Beust? Nay, more, Herr von Bismarck, whose intrigues have entangled King William in an alliance with Victor Emmanuel—this avowed promoter of a traitorous and felonious policy toward Germany, who has made rapine, pillage and violence his programme, has the audacity, in the face of the Federal Diet, to identify his policy with the rights of the German nation, and to accuse the other Governments of Germany with refusing to pay due consideration to the most modest demands of that same Germany. There is no means of wheedling this enemy. Every concession would only augment his covetousness and his arrogance. Prussia wishes for war. Very good. Then she shall have it, and we have but one desire on the subject. It is this, that if the cannon once roars, and the fortune of war should once favor Austria and her German allies, the sword shall not be sheathed till it shall be put forever out of the power of Prussia to trouble any more the peace of Germany by her criminal ambition, and her traitorous alliances with the stranger.

Italy Before and After a War.

M. Leon Say, the eminent political economist, in an article in the Paris *Débats*, on the financial aspects of the impending war in Italy, writes as follows:

> If war breaks out, and if it is prolonged, *Italy is ruined*, and all that can be asked of her is to recover from ruin after the war is over as promptly as possible by dint of hard work and economy. Ruin is never irremediable for a people. France came out of the wars of the Empire ruined; she began to grow rich again under the Restoration. England, which was, if not ruined, at least exhausted by those same wars of the Empire—wars which she had sustained by means of a forced paper currency (*le cours forcé*,) as Italy is doing now, had a brilliant recovery; and the United States of America, whose ruin dates from yesterday, have undertaken without discouragement a liquidation out of which they will emerge with honor. The circulation of Italy is lost, but the industry of the Italians may restore it. There can be no sort of doubt of the depreciation of the bank note *à cours forcé* if the State employs it to pay its war expenses; but we may trust that if this be a malady it is not a mortal one. The friends of Italy have not lost all hope, even from a financial point of view, and, it is but just to say, they have no reason to lose hope.

Speech of the King of Prussia.

The King of Prussia recently gave audience to the General Superintendent and President of the Protestant Consistory, and replied to that dignitary in the following terms:

> I am especially glad of the opportunity of receiving under present circumstances the representative of the national church. The period we are now passing through is serious and decisive for the future of the country. I have only determined with an anxious heart and after long and mature reflection upon ordering military preparations. *My Government and I do not desire war, and it is not our fault that the ally which made a campaign in common with Prussia two years ago now assumes a hostile attitude.* The mission of the great German Powers is to act in concert for the welfare of Germany. I have not provoked the existing complication, but there are circumstances in which peace cannot possibly be maintained. Neither I nor any one can desire peace at any price. I have the full consciousness of my grave responsibility before God and the country, but I shall pursue with perfect confidence the way by which God is pleased to conduct me. The clergy should spread among the people a correct acquaintance with the situation, and pray for the King and the country. It is still possible that peace may be maintained, but it is necessary to look the future courageously in the face.

In dismissing the General Superintendent, His Majesty added, "I trust that we may meet again in time of peace."

The Project of a Congress.

The Florence *Nazione* of May 15 states, under reserve, that a note of the French Government had arrived there proposing the assembly of a Congress. France is said to have declared that she makes this proposal with the view of preventing war, without, however, pretending to impose the mode of settlement of the pending question. The Italian Government is stated to have declared, in reply to this note, that, while Italy did not decline the proposal, she would require the basis of the preliminary negotiations to be the cession of Venetia. France, it is added, has undertaken to communicate the views of the Italian Government to the other Powers.

From La France, May 13.

The decisive news expected for the last day or two does not come, Prussia, condemned at Frankfort, seemed to have no course left but an appeal to arms. Instead of that, M. de Bismarck appeals to the electors and a fresh national representation. In this fact there is a symptom of the hesitation felt at Berlin, and if under existing circumstances conjecture is permissible, we may see in it a pause. How long will this pause last? What will be the consequences? The answer to these questions is difficult. But we may safely say that every minute gained for reflection strengthens the chances of peace. We believe that this time has not been lost by the Powers which use every effort to turn to account the least chance of negotiation. Many dispatches have recently been exchanged, and the idea of a Congress, limited to actual questions, gains ground. We are assured that France, to render the realization of the idea more easy, has declared that she would join a Congress with the most complete disinterestedness, and without raising any question likely to complicate the difficulties of a European arbitration. May these last efforts produce a result and save Europe from the horrors of war!

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says of the foregoing:

"From my knowledge of the political situation I do not hesitate to give a decided opinion that this paragraph in the *France* is a mere jack o'lantern, that there are no hopes whatever of a Congress confined to 'pending questions' or otherwise, and that most certainly if any Congress were to be assembled France would not be 'disinterested.'"

An Echo of the Emperor's Speech.

The *Echo de la Dordogne*, in speaking of the operations of the Council of Revision of that Department, mentions that the Perigord conscripts appeared to be animated by the most warlike sentiments, as among the inscriptions with which they decorated their flags were: "A bas les Traités de 1815!" and "Rendezvous des Enfants de la Dordogne sur les bords du Rhin!"

Supposed Attempt on the Life of the King of Prussia.

A Berlin letter, dated May 13, says:

"Yesterday evening as the King was leaving the opera-house a fusee exploded in the square in front. No one was hurt; but, as the report was very loud, a crowd assembled and some excitement prevailed. In a quarter of an hour everything was quiet again.

The day before yesterday, at Hanover, a young gentleman was arrested, having a loaded revolver fastened between his shoulders, under his shirt. He came from Altona, and had taken a ticket to Berlin. It seems suspicion had been awakened at the former place, and a telegram sent to the Hanover police."

Rumored Attempt at Mediation.

A paris dispatch of May 15 says:

"Several of this evening's journals represent that a meeting took place to-day between Earl Cowley, Baron Budberg and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, with the object of bringing about a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties. There is, however, no confirmation of this intelligence."

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Prussia.

A Berlin dispatch of May 15 says:

"The note by which Prussia summons Hanover to explain her warlike preparations threatens that Kingdom with military occupation, and demands that the Hanoverian Government shall observe the strictest neutrality.

News received here from Hanover states that since the 13th inst. the sentiments of the Hanoverian Court have taken a more favorable turn toward Prussia. The rumors, however, which have been current here of a convention having been concluded between Prussia and Hanover are unfounded. No negotiations have taken place for any treaty between the two Governments. The commanders of all the reserve corps have received permission to take into the ranks, in unlimited numbers, one-year and three-year volunteers, who are proved to possess the requisite qualifications.

In ministerial circles the expediency is being canvassed of immediately proclaiming the Constitution of Germany of 1849 as voted by the German Parliament.

It is asserted that Prussia has verbally replied in a confidential manner to the Austrian note of the 26th April, declaring her readiness to enter into negotiations with Austria, with a view to the cession of Holstein to Prussia on the basis of the Gastein Convention.

The King of Prussia's reply to the autograph letter of the Czar has been forwarded to St. Petersburg. The correspondence which has taken place between the two Sovereigns is believed to have been connected with the creation of a Duchy of Warsaw; and it is declared that the Czar has not interfered in favor of peace.

Herr von Benningsen, President of the National Verein, is said to have been presented yesterday by Count Bismarck to the King."

A Coblentz dispatch of May 16 says: "The Seventh and Eighth Army Corps are to be concentrated at Coblentz and Wetzlar. Prussian staff officers have arrived here to concert with the railway directors as to the necessary measures for their conveyance to the points of concentration."

Prussia and Russia.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* of May 16 publishes the following official communication:

"The statements made by several German journals, respecting alleged efforts of mediation on the part of Russia, and also the assertion that the Czar had declared himself ready to support Austria in the event of her being attacked by Prussia, would appear to be untrustworthy, irrespective of the fact that Prussia will not be the first to take the aggressive. Such a declaration does not appear probable, considering the relations at present existing between Austria and Prussia. Should the middle and minor States reject the Prussian proposal for Federal reform, Prussia will make an appeal to the whole German nation, embodying propositions of the fullest and most comprehensive character.

Austria.

A Vienna dispatch, of May 15, says:

"Rumors are current that efforts are being made to bring about a compromise between Austria and Prussia, and that it has been resolved not to commence hostilities until those efforts shall have proved unsuccessful. These rumors, however, are in no way authenticated.

Complete bodies of Austrian troops have been sent forward from Vienna to the North since the 11th inst., and the stragetic concentration of troops upon the Prussian frontier has thereby commenced. The army and corps staffs are formed. The arrival of Marshal Benedek in this city is confirmed. The students of Vienna have resolved to present a loyal address to the Emperor. An Imperial decree has been issued to-day, securing perfect immunity from capture at sea to merchant vessels belonging to nations with which Austria may be at war, provided such nations will adopt a reciprocal course. This arrangement, however, will not extend to vessels carrying contraband of war, or which may have attempted to force an effective blockade. A large number of horses are being purchased in Austria by agents of the Bavarian Government."

A Milan dispatch of the same date says:

"Intelligence received here from Venetia announces that many Austrian artillerymen have been sent into that province since the 10th inst. Regiments of Croats continue to arrive; 60,000 are expected altogether, and will be *echelonned* from Friouli to Padua. Depots for the Austrian military service in Venetia have been established at Gratz, and a considerable force is stationed in the Tyrol.

The garrison of Venice is to be raised to 24,000 men.

It is believed that the project of defending the line of the Lido and of establishing an intrenched camp on that island has been abandoned. It appears that the Austrians will defend the interior of the Lagunes. Gunboats have been stationed and many torpedoes sunk before the mouth of the channels of the Lido, the forts on which have been mined."

Italy.

A Florence dispatch of May 15, says: The Minister of War has issued a circular ordering fresh lists to be prepared for the promotion of officers of the army. Another circular has been published laying down regulations for the enlistment of volunteers. In every second-rate town a committee will be formed for superintending the enlistments. In several departments, and especially in the Neapolitan provinces, great numbers of men not belonging to the classes called upon to serve have come forward and demanded to be incorporated in the army. The Minister of War has ordered this demand to be complied with.

THE LONDON PANIC

Subsidence of the Alarm—Conduct of the Bank of England.

From the London Daily News, (City Article,) May 15.

A decided tendency to recovery from the recent panic continues to be shown. The discount market is still unsettled, as is natural, most of the dealers being indisposed to transact business until the probable course of affairs becomes more distinct, and thus it is only in the case of regular customers that choice bills are taken at 10 per cent. It was noticed this afternoon, however, as a favorable indication, that some transactions took place in six months' bank bills, at 9 to 9½ per cent. For the time the great bulk of the current business of the market is turned upon the Bank of England, where the demand to-day was consequently very heavy. This, again, is quite in the natural course, under existing circumstances. The bank has just been constituted the sole dispenser of the special fund of credit created by Government in excess of the law, and upon this fund the commercial community may be expected to draw very largely until their requirements or fears are satisfied, when the money will flow back, as it did, after a few days' delay, in 1847 and 1857. Already a large number of the notes which were withdrawn in the panic on Friday have found their way back from the hands of those who were hoarding them into active circulation in banking channels. It is probable that many persons who are now pressing for accommodation at the Bank of England are doing so merely by way of precaution, and will relodge the money borrowed as private deposits at the bank. It is understood, however, that though the London bankers are no longer absorbing notes drawn from the Bank of England, the alarm which has been engendered in the country has caused a considerable absorption by provincial bankers, many of whom have been in London to-day, and have taken away notes which will probably not reappear until a week or two hence, when the necessity of taking extraordinary precautions will have passed away. But one important point has to-day presented itself, in which it would appear that the directors of the Bank of England do not realize the fiduciary position which they hold as the possessors of a special fund entrusted to them for the upholding of mercantile credit in the present time of difficulty. A feeling akin to consternation was produced this morning amongst the dealers in the Stock Exchange by the announcement that the Bank had decided upon refusing to make advances upon English Government securities. Happily, inquiry failed to substantiate this statement in its most serious aspect, as it is known that the bank have this afternoon resumed such advances, though at the extraordinary and even usurious rate in some cases of 12 per cent. It is understood that the bank hold out that they do not consider themselves bound to make advances upon Government securities at the present period, and that they reserve to themselves the right of discriminating, and refusing to entertain such applications where they have reason to think that the object of the borrowers is a speculative one, and it is certain that to-day several loans sought by members of the Stock Exchange were absolutely refused. Now, it would really seem almost a work of supererogation to point out that neither the Bank of England nor any other body can possibly pretend to discriminate as regards the objects for which advances of the kind are sought. The Stock Exchange is merely a channel through which the operations of the public are conducted. Unless the dealers can have a reasonable confidence, that in case of need they can have recourse to the Bank of England for such moderate advances upon Government securities as they may purchase in the course of their regular business, they will have little choice but to close their books against sellers, and the effect of this will be that public securities would become virtually as unsaleable as they were at the worst period of the panic on Friday. Apart from the discreditable anomaly which would thus be occasioned perils of a serious kind would arise; for what is to become of even the most prudent bankers, possessed of large reserves in government securities, if at the very moment when they wish to realize them, so as to stand prepared for all eventualities, their securities are rendered unnegociable by the Act of the Bank of England, an establishment which, on the present occasion, stands forward as acting in harmony with the Government? The Bank have been accustomed to make one of their boasts that they have never refused advances upon good securities. With what reason, then, can they deal thus exceptionally with the best securities in the world—those of the British Government? Restrictions of this sort are only too likely to supply a handle to those who argue that the rules and practice of the Bank of England are not at all in harmony with the requirements of legitimate commerce at the present day. The truth appears to be—and we say so with regret—that the Bank of England are lending themselves with might and main to endeavor to save from actual infringement the act of 1844, upon this the third occasion of its proved failure. Nothing more ill-advised can well be imagined at the present moment, when it is the absolute duty of the bank, by free and liberal advances upon all solid securities, to endeavor to calm the distrust which has obtained possession of the public mind.

In the Stock Exchange to-day, in consequence of the difficulties interposed by the bank to advances on Government stock, no loans could be obtained below 12 per cent.

Former Panics—How Commercial Embarrassments of this Kind May be Averted.

From the London Times' City Article, May 16.

The panic continues to abate, and the indications increase that, although many difficulties must yet be looked for, the effects of the shock will be less general and disastrous than on former occasions. Many even of the embarrassments that may yet have to be chronicled could, it is believed, with moderate assistance, be entirely averted. One reason for this comparatively satisfactory condition consists in the fact that the crisis has come after three or four years of real trading prosperity, when the country was inherently more wealthy than at any previous date, while another favorable circumstance has been that the threatenings of a Continental war, on the one hand, and the salutary operation of our currency system on the other, have for months past tended to arrest the mad career of the speculative public, and to cause many of the additional schemes to which they would otherwise have been committed to prove abortive. After the panic of 1847 a long period was experienced during which half-finished railways and other pubic works had to be abandoned, and persons were hopelessly ruined who might otherwise have partly retrieved their position. On the present occasion there is no reason to apprehend that anything of this sort to a serious extent will be witnessed. Again, in the succeeding panic—that of 1857—it was found that for a year or two a large number of the most active firms in Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and elsewhere, had absolutely for a long period been shipping goods at a reckless sacrifice, for the sole purpose of having the pretext of an extensive business to enable them to draw accommodation bills. In that way an actual commercial loss of tens of milions was incurred. On the present occasion there has been no very serious squandering of national wealth, and the ruin encountered has been mainly from a fall in the prices of securities which were previously calculated to be symbols of wealth they did not actually represent. In this way it has been estimated at least one hundred and thirty millions sterling have disappeared even since the commencement of the present year, but it is simply from the dissipation of preposterous valuations, and not from the destruction or loss of anything positive. Even of this at least half, or perhaps two-thirds, will be recovered with the return of confidence, since its enormous amount is chiefly due to the fact that every enterprise and every security in the kingdom, including the English Funds and all the best foreign stocks have been beaten down by the disappearance of the fictitious premiums of a number of inferior concerns. The prospect, therefore, is much less discouraging than it might be supposed, and it may be hoped that, although the age is probably far distant when morality and intelligence will be sufficiently diffused to prevent altogether the repetition of such crises, each succeeding case of the kind will show some advancement in the power of self-control. The general consequences of the panic of 1857 were far less disastrous than those of 1847, and there is good ground to trust that on the present occasion we shall show a further stride in our ability to bring these periods of mania within the influence of corrective processes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cholera in England.

In the House of Lords on the 15th, the Earl of Carnarvon made some inquiries as to the cases of cholera at Hull and Liverpool, and desired to know what precautions had been taken with respect to German emigrants. Earl Granville replied that a thorough system of quarantine could not be carried out in England, and that the Government had given the local authorities all the powers the law empowered them to give. The authorities at the German ports had been warned that the Liverpool shipping firms would take no more emigrants.

In answer to Lord Houghton, the Duke of Somerset said, with regard to the Spanish bombardment of Valparaiso, that Admiral Denman had been instructed to observe strict neutrality, but at the same time ordered to give every assistance to protect British interests and property. He considered that the Admiral had properly discharged his duties.

In the Commons, Mr. M. Gibson, in reply to Sir A. Agnew, gave substantially the same answer with regard to the German emigrants as that made by Earl Granville in the House of Lords.

The United States Government and the Fenians.

The *Owl* of the 16th says the conduct of the United States Government in relation to the recent Fenian agitation in Ireland has been most satisfactory, and has strongly evinced their sense of justice and their good will toward this country. Several American citizens, as our readers know, were taken up on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but the only remark which this elicited from Mr. Adams, who has shown throughout the greatest tact and kindness of feeling, was the expression of a hope that unless there was some real evidence to implicate them they would not be long detained. The Irish executive responded by liberating many of them on the sole condition that they should at once leave the country.

The French Occupation of Rome.

The rumors of a prolongation of the stay of the French troops in Rome beyond the date fixed by the September Convention are without any foundation.

The Attempted Assassination of Count Bismark.

The Berlin *Volkszeitung* mentions that Herr Lewald received a letter from Karl Blind, of London, requesting him to obtain permission from the proper authorities that his step-son may be interred with becoming respect, and at the same time asking for a lock of his hair. Both requests were readily complied with. A letter which Cohen-Blind had written to his stepfather was detained at the post-office by means of the telegraph after the attempt on Von Bismarck. In it he expressed his unalterable resolution to kill Bismarck, whom he regards as the greatest enemy of Germany. He argues that his death is necessarry for the safety and unity of Germany. He says he has no accomplices, and is prepared to risk his own life. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: "It was by the will of God that Herr von Bismarck was saved from being pierced with the bullets." Others say that he had on a coat of mail.

Letter from Count Bismark.

BERLIN, Thursday, May 10.

After having been preserved on the 7th of this month, by the grace of God, from a grave danger, numerous congratulations and affecting proof of sympathy and good-will have been addressed to me from Berlin itself, by personal visits, and from all parts of the country by telegrams and letters. I had hoped to be able to express my gratitude directly to each individual, but I have been convinced, to my deep regret, that the urgency of my official duties will not allow me to do so. I have therefore the honor to express, by this public declaration, my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to all those who have cheered me by proofs of their sympathy, and to whom I have not yet been able to reply personally. BISMARK.

Suicide of a Supposed Son of Napolion I.

One Ernest Graf, a *valet de place*, drowned himself recently at Dresden. He was supposed to have been a son of Napoleon I. and the late beautiful and famous Countess Kielmansegge. His claims to illustrious patronage were at one time strongly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognized by Napoleon III. In features and person he was the exact image of his putative father.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 16—A. M.

Cotton.—The market has been steady, with a fair trade demand. Prices of American and long stapled Cottons are rather in favor of sellers. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 13d. The sales of Monday and Tuesday amounted to about 18,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was on a limited scale. Prices offered were generally below the views of producers, and little actual business was transacted.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bruce & McAuliffe, and others, report Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in steady demand at full rates; Winter Red 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. ℔ cental. Indian Corn firm and in good demand at 30s.@30s. 3d. ℔ 480 lbs. for mixed.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and others report Beef and Pork quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon ruling easier. Lard steady at 70s. for American. Tallow nominal, at late rates.

Produce—Ashes dull at 32s. 6d. for Pots. Sugars inactive. Coffee and Rice—no sales. Linseed Oil slow at 40s.@41s. Resin quiet; sales of American black at 6s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine—small sales at 48s. Petroleum quiet at previous rates.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat firm at last week's prices. Flour in good request at late rates. Sugar—small sales at late rates. Coffee unaltered. Tea quiet but steady. Rice dull and rather easier. Tallow slow; P. Y. C. 45s. 3d.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 17—P. M.

Cotton is dull, with but little inquiry, and prices are weak. Sales of two days, 13,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,500.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions inactive, except Lard, which is firmer; sales at 70s.@71s.

LONDON, Thursday, May 17—P. M.

Consols—86¾@87¼ for money. United States 5-20s 65¾@66; Erie Shares, 45@46; Illinois Central Shares, 76½@[illegible]

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

SHORT SERMONS TO NEWSBOYS. With a History of the Formation of the Newsboys' Lodging-House. By CHARLES LORING BRACE. New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.

Almost everybody believes that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," but as a general thing those whose practice conforms the most faithfully to the proverb receive the least credit. There is, for instance, a vague conviction that the Health Commission has done a good work in enforcing so thorough a cleansing of the City, and that it was very well for the Quarantine authorities to detain the *Virginia* and *England* until they had been thoroughly fumigated; but in neither case does the public fully appreciate the great service which the two agencies referred to have rendered in keeping the cholera at bay, even if it be for only one short month. This is precisely the case with such an organization as the Children's Aid Society, which owes so much of its efficiency to the untiring energy and sound judgment of Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE. It has pursued its way quietly and steadily, putting in quarantine and finally thoroughly disinfecting numbers of vicious boys, who undoubtedly would have proved in time curses to the community if they had been left to their own evil courses. In no one of its numerous ramifications has this organization accomplished more practical good than in its work among the newsboys. Twelve years ago a lodging-house was arranged for their accommodation, and during that time, as Mr. BRACE tells us in the preface to this modest little volume it has furnished 273,969 lodgings to homeless boys—thus caring for them at the very time when the temptations and the opportunities for the commission of crime were alike the greatest. Twenty thousand boys, it is estimated, have shared in this charity during the time named, and these have actually paid $12,020 95, in sums of three or four cents, toward the expenses of the lodging-house, while $42,177 78 have been contributed for the same object by private charity. It is impossible to estimate how many thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of dollars in the way of expenditures for guarding and punishing criminals may have been saved to the City by this outlay. These "short sermons" give us a fair idea of the practical truths and sound, unsectarian Christian doctrines, which have from time to time been impressed upon these young minds—all of them doubtless older in sin than in years. Among the subjects brought forward in these fifteen discourses are these: "The Love of Christ;" "The Value of the Soul;" "The effect of little things on the Character;" "Profane Swearing," &c. All of them present practical, earnest truths in so simple and direct a manner that every hearer must have fully comprehended the discourses; and at the same time they reflect accurately the fidelity and earnestness with which Mr. BRACE has devoted himself to his work. The volume simply as a brief record and indication of the work done by one of our most deserving charities deserves a wide circulation.

THE BIBLE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. By GUSTAVE DORE. London: CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN. New-York: WALTER LOW.

Three numbers of the English edition of this magnificent work have been issued, each containing four illustrations. The whole edition will consist of fifty-five numbers, to be published monthly, thus giving every one an opportunity to become possessor, at a comparatively small outlay, of one of the finest illustrated works of modern time. We have already expressed our opinion of the French edition, which has met with an almost unprecedented sale in this country. The plates in the English edition are printed from electrotypes from the original blocks, as were those of the French edition, and the slight difference between them is owing to the use of a somewhat inferior quality of paper and less skill in the press-work. But there are other differences. The beautiful page ornamentation which forms so attractive a feature of the original, is entirely wanting in the English edition. The page, though elegantly printed, is smaller, and the margin round the plates is too restricted for good effect. We notice that the English publishers make no mention of the fact that, in deference to the squeamish taste of their countrymen, they intend to omit about a dozen of the most striking illustrations. No less than four are omitted from the first three numbers, viz.: "The Creation of Light," the first illustration of the Deluge, (one of the best pictures in the whole series,) the "Creation of Eve," and "Abraham Sending Away Hagar." We understand it is the intention of the English publishers to omit every picture in which the figure of the Deity is introduced. This is not the place to discuss the propriety of these omissions, but the fact that there are omissions ought to be distinctly stated. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, the English edition is a splendid work, and deserves to find an extensive sale in this country. In England it has attained a monthly sale of thirty thousand copies, and we shall be surprised if it does not reach a sale equally large in the American market.

MISS MARJORIBANKS. A Novel. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The heroine of this novel, notwithstanding her somewhat unwieldy name, is a model "society woman," with admirable and wonderful capabilities for "management." When she first appears upon the scene she has only faint glimmerings of her great mission, which was "to be a comfort to papa," who had just lost his wife; but Dr. Marjoribanks had no notion of being bothered with a boarding-school miss not out of her 'teens, and in this encounter Lucille endured her first and, we may say, her only complete and disastrous defeat. She retreated ignominously, by no means in "good order," to her school. When, a year or two afterward, she again returned to her home, more fully convinced than ever that her mission was to be a "comfort to dear papa," her resources had been so developed that she proved irresistible. Opening her campaign by conquering the small household of which she became a member, all Carlingford soon acknowledged her sway. Never allowing her heart, which was in fact a very insignificant part of her anatomy, to entangle her so that her progress might in any way be impeded, she turned over one admirer after another to those who persisted in calling themselves her rivals, and finally she marries her cousin, the very first of her suitors. Of course such a woman must have something to do with politics, and in this as in all her other little games she comes off conqueror. A story of such length as this, the plot of which is confined entirely to movements in the limited society of a London suburb, cannot present any very exciting incident, but Mrs. OLIPHANT now and then involves her characters in some very amusing "situations" from which they are extricated with great skill and ingenuity. Occasionally the narrative seems somewhat tedious, but the talented authoress has again found that a very interesting story may be made out of very ordinary materials without calling in those factitious aids which mar so much of the light literature of the day.

THE MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL, Afterward Mistress MILTON. New-York: M. W. DODD.

This charming volume gained such universal favor when it was first republished here some years ago that it hardly seems worth while at this late day to indicate its character. MARY POWELL, as all the world understands, and as the title above quoted reminds us, was the maiden name of her who afterward became Mistress MILTON. We here have what purport to be extracts from her diary, giving the history of her wooing, and afterward of her married life, and never was maidenly modesty, with its hopes and fears and doubts, and afterward matronly dignity, with its cares and anxieties, and all the time true womanly simplicity with its vain endeavors to follow the exploits and achievements of a great mind more faithfully and naturally portrayed than they are in this counterfeit record. If Mistress MILTON herself could be consulted, by spiritual intervention or otherwise, she would doubtless acknowledge these to be veritable extracts from her own diary, and at the same time she would protest against thus laying bare the secrets of her heart to the public gaze. The quaint phraseology of the times in which MARY POWELL lived is reproduced with perfect fidelity, and throws an indescribable charm over the quiet humor in which the record abounds, while it also serves to deepen the pathos which now and then finds expression. At the same time the illusion of antiquity is very happily heightened by the general typographical arrangement of the work, which has been produced in exceedingly tasteful style.

THE PATRIOTIC SPEAKER: Consisting of Specimens of Modern Eloquence, together with Poetical Extracts adapted for Recitation, and Dramatic Pieces for Exhibitions. By ROBERT R. RAYMOND, A. M. New-York: A. S. BARNES & BURR.

This Patriotic Speaker of Prof. RAYMOND (a very successful teacher of elocution) is full of live speeches and extracts, which the pupil will love to declaim. The preface to the book indicates that the selection of its contents has been made with care and system. There is hardly a selection in the book which can be found in any other work of its class. Speeches relating to the rebellion occupy a large portion of it. The best utterances of Sumner, Seward, Corwin, Winter Davis, Lincoln, Douglas, Dickinson, Baker, Everett, Beecher, together with extracts of considerable force from the treasonable speeches of JEFF. DAVIS, STEPHENS, WIGFALL, VALLANDIGHAM, COX, &c., are here gathered together.

Among the poetical extracts, we notice several, which Mr. GRANT WHITE and other editors of War Lyrics have overlooked. The dramatic department of the book is also particularly full, and shows the practiced hand of an expert. The work in short is one which will be gladly welcomed by all school-boys and school-teachers.

THE PERSON OF CHRIST: THE MIRACLE OF HISTORY, WITH A REPLY TO STRAUSS AND RENAN AND A COLLECTION OF TESTIMONIES OF DISBELIEVERS. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

Dr. SCHAFF declares it to be his purpose in this volume "simply to show in a popular style that the person of Christ is the great central miracle of history and the strongest evidence of Christianity;" and the work, he says, has grown out of an essay on the moral character of Christ, originally prepared for the Porter Rhetorical Society of the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., and delivered there in 1860. In carrying out his purpose Dr. SCHAFF writes with an enthusiastic earnestness which will impress every reader with a conviction that he believes thoroughly and unreservedly in the great truths which he enforces with such earnestness and with so much learning.

JOSH BILLINGS: HIS SAYINGS. With Comic Illustrations. New-York: CARLETON.

For some reason, our American humorists are all affected with "bad spells"—of the King's English. The philosophy of the epidemic is rather difficult of explanation, unless it is to be found in the fact that the production of comicalities or humorous ideas is accompanied with such violent effort that words are thrown into contagious contortion purely through sympathy. It would be just as difficult to tell why *Josh Billings* should not have a place among our ephemeral humorists as it would to demonstrate his right to be numbered among them. All who have a liking for this kind of literature will please take notice that, through the favor of Mr. CARLETON, they now have an opportunity of passing upon these questions for themselves.

HIDDEN DEPTHS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Stories founded on efforts to eradicate the "Social Evil" may be written with an excellent purpose, but they can hardly be commended for family reading, even if virtue be rewarded and vice punished. *Hidden Depths* is a tale of English life throughout. Its author is evidently an unpracticed hand and, while the moralizings in which the work abounds are profound and spiritual enough to satisfy the most fastidious, they do not cover up the fearful deformities of the vice upon which the story is founded. It is on the whole one of those books which will be carefully avoided by those who might read it with profit, and those who ought not to read it will be sure to shun the passages from which they might possibly derive benefit.

HOSPITAL LIFE IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By WILLIAM HOWELL REED. Boston: W. V. SPENCER.

Even now we hear much more of the glory of war than of its hardships, and it is well to be reminded occasionally of the sufferings and sacrifices through which our soldiers marched to victory. This little volume which is written in an unaffected style, tells the story of one who followed the army under GRANT as a hospital nurse through the battles of the Wilderness and until the time of the surrender at Burkesville. The narrative abounds in touching incident.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF RIGHT HON. RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. By THOMAS MOORE. 2 vols. New-York: W. J. WIDDLETON.

Years ago these memoirs of SHERIDAN were received as the standard biography of the great Irish dramatist, and they will continue to hold that place—at least until the life, which Mrs. NORTON (his grand-daughter) has long had under preparation, shall make its appearance. The edition just published by Mr. WIDDLETON is convenient in size and handsome in appearance.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BANNER. A Collection of Hymns and Tunes. By T. E. PERKINS. New-York: W. B. BRADBURY.

The composition of tunes for Sunday-school singing is an art by itself, and calls for qualifications which very few possess. This collection gives all the proof needed that Mr. PERKINS knows just what the children like to sing, and for this reason alone it must be popular wherever there are Sunday-schools.

Miscellaneous.

—The *Clerks' and Conveyancers' Assistant* (New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co.) is a collection of forms of conveyancing, contracts and legal proceedings, compiled by Messrs. B. V. and A. ABBOTT, especially for the use of the legal profession, business men and public officers in the United States. Beside forms of agreement and conveyance those of instruments other than such as are peculiar to actions and criminal prosecutions are given, and "special pains have been taken to gather and present the laws of all the States upon those subjects, in reference to which the practitioner in every State is liable to be called on to draft papers or determine their sufficiency according to the laws of other States than his own." The great utility of such a work will at once be apparent to both lawyers and laymen.

—*Spare Hours*, for June, (Boston: P. DONAHOE) is an extremely interesting number of this new monthly miscellany for the young. The contents are varied and liberally illustrated, and the typography is admirable. An original story, entitled "Eva, a Goblin Romance," from the pen of Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, is the principal announcement for the ensuing monthly issue. The current number closes the first half year of this juvenile periodical, which is now established on a prosperous basis, giving promise of much usefulness in its special line.

—The publishers of *Ecce Homo* (ROBERTS BROTHERS) state that the book has met with an extraordinary sale in Boston, larger than that of any volume issued there for years. The first edition of twenty-five hundred was absorbed by the retail trade there at once, and the sixth thousand has just been printed.

—The American News Company has just issued the fourth and last series of the "New Gospel of Peace, according to St. Benjamin." The satire is just as keen in this as it was in any of the preceding parts, but the peculiar Scriptural style in which it is written has by this time lost much of the charm of novelty.

Books Received.

THE MAIDEN AND MARRIED: LIFE OF MARY POWELL, AFTERWARD MISTRESS MILTON. 16mo, pp. 271. New-York: M. W. DODD.

THE PERSON OF CHRIST: THE MIRACLE OF HISTORY, WITH A REPLY TO STRAUSS AND RENAN AND A COLLECTION OF TESTIMONIES OF UNBELIEVERS. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. 16mo, pp. 375. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

JOSH BILLINGS: HIS SAYINGS. With Comic Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 232. New-York: CARLETON.

BEYMINSTRE. A Novel. By the author of "The Silent Woman," &c. 12mo, pp. 407. New-York: CARLETON.

DEVOTION OF THE AGES; Or, Collects, Texts and Lyrics Illustrative of the Christian Year and of the Offices and Ember Seasons of the Church. By Rev. N. G. ALLEN. 16mo, pp. 242. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

CLERKS' AND CONVEYANCERS' ASSISTANT. By BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT and AUSTIN ABBOTT. 8vo., pp. 702. New-York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BANNER. A Collection of Hymns and Tunes. By T. E. PERKINS. New-York: W. B. BRADBURY.

PATRIOTIC ELOQUENCE. Being Seclections from One Hundred Years of National Literature. Compiled for the Use of Schools in Reading and Speaking. By Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND. 8vo., pp. 334. New-York: C. SCRIBNER & Co.

THE EARLY CHOICE. A Book for Daughters. By the late Rev. W. K. TWEEDIE, D. D. Cincinnati: POE & HITCHCOCK.

CHANDOS. A Novel. By OUIDA, author of *Strathmore, Granville de Vyne*, &c. 12mo., pp. 678. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

HIDDEN DEPTHS. 12mo., pp. 357. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

A PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. Stray Notes on Speaking and Spelling. By HENRY ALFORD, D. D. Dean of Canterbury. 16mo., pp. 287. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES. By WILLIAM DAVIDGE, Comedian. 12mo., pp. 274. New-York: American News Company.

POLITICAL.

Radical View of the Committee's Plan for Disfranchising the Southern People.

From the New-Haven Journal, May 19.

The object of a just plan of reconstruction must be, not vengeance but safety. To protect the nation from harm, or to secure the rights of loyal men, we may take any step that is necessary. To punish the Southern people, or to wreak upon them the revengeful feelings which not unnaturally survive a great conflict, we should do nothing. The nation cannot afford a single act for the sake of revenge, nor can it afford to omit any act that may be necessary for security of its loyal citizens. * * * * *

The problem is to secure a different organization of the State governments at the South, so that loyal men shall have adequate protection. Some propose to reach this end by the disfranchisement of all rebels. Others, by the enfranchisement of the blacks. Others still, by delaying restoration until the temper of the Southern people changes somewhat for the better, and until loyal men gain strength enough to control their local governments and to protect themselves. The proposition of the committee adopts the first method. The propositions of Senator SEWARD and Senator WILSON, in different degrees, embrace the second method. The third is adopted by those who resist all plans that seem likely to be adopted and to bring about a speedy restoration. The popular feeling in favor of immediate action of some kind, is supposed to be so great that there are very few who openly avow their belief that delay is necessary. The prejudice against negro suffrage is supposed to be so great that the majority in Congress shrinks from a frank and straightforward proposal of enfranchisement. And meanwhile, the necessity of some security for the future is not denied by any of the majority, and they are therefore driven to the disfranchisement of rebels as the only alternative. This, we believe, is a fair statement of the motives which have led to the adoption by the Committee and by the House of a plan which, as all admit, is not the best that could be proposed, but which many believe is the best that can be sustained before the people. The difficulty is that the proposition will be regarded by many dictated by a feeling of revenge, and not by a desire for safety: that it will be quite as bitterly opposed, and quite as likely to be rejected at the South and defeated at the North, as a frank proposition of impartial and intelligent suffrage; and that in many quarters it will be considered only a temporizing scheme, never intended to be adopted, and really designed to secure the delay which many thoughtful men privately deem necessary, but which few have the courage openly to demand.

Prospects of the South.

JOHN P. KING, Esq., President of the Georgia Railroad, closes his report to the stockholders as follows:

"Upon future profits the Board will indulge in no idle speculations, but do not expect results from the current year equal to those of the last. The exports remaining in the country at the occurrence of peace, have mainly been hurried to market, and with proceeds, supplies much needed, have been purchased and returned for consumption. The crop of the last year was very inconsiderable, and the crop of the present too uncertain to be the subject of an estimate. The sudden change of our labor system leaves everything in doubt on this head. The production of cotton by free labor is an experiment at the South, and as of all other experiments it must be fairly tested before results can be seen. We would risk but little, perhaps, in anticipating a crop of not exceeding one-third of an average crop in the region tributary to our road, but as it will bear a better price than any average of former year, the disposable income of the country will not be so much affected as the difference in quantity might seem to indicate.

The prosperity of railroad enterprise, like that of other industrial business enterprises, depends upon the general prosperity of the country. Some clouds hang over our political status not very encouraging. The present seemed curtained in gloom, while with many the future is without hope! The great bulk of moneyed capital and productive wealth of the South was destroyed by the result of the war. The remaining capital, and all enterprise, are completely paralyzed by the present condition of things. A sort of statutory mortgage encumbers most of the property of the South, and affects the credit and enterprise of all classes.

Nothing so discourages productive industry as a want of assurance that the industrious producer will enjoy the fruits of his labors. While this state of things continues, we cannot expect much effort to revive the industrial resources of the South. The question occurs, how long is this condition to continue? The directors are no politicians or prophets, but they will venture a prediction which accords with their hopes, that it cannot continue long. Our hopes rest upon the obvious truth that the interests of the whole people of the United States are strictly identified with our own.

However passion and prejudice may obscure the truth for a time, it will soon be seen and felt that the great industrial and consuming classes, and the governing classes, are in a position of antagonism to each other. Every material interest at the North and West is much concerned in the rapid restoration of Southern industry. To the navigating, commercial, financial, mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests, Southern products are vastly important, and to some of these interests almost vital. Let conviction of these obvious truths penetrate the national heart, and the contest cannot last long. It is to these considerations we yield our hopes of a change.

Nor would we entirely ignore the influences of an honest patriotism in the ruling powers, when they become fully convinced, as they must soon be, that their policy (to say nothing of humanity and justice) threatens a permanent blight upon their once glorious, prosperous and happy country.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the directors, by JOHN P. KING, President.

Curiosities of Congress.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Through the kindness of a friend, who has had the privilege of examining the manuscript of the forthcoming edition of the "Dictionary of Congress," we are permitted to print the following particulars:

The total number of Senators and Representatives who have had seats in Congress since the adoption of the Constitution is 4,012; the twenty-one Free States having sent 2,610 members, and the fifteen Slave States 1,402 members. The members, according to States, are put down as follows:

Alabama, 52; Arkansas, 15; California, 24; Connecticut, 121; Delaware, 38; Florida, 12; Georgia, 119; Illinois, 74; Indiana, 100; Iowa, 23; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 180; Louisiana, 58; Maine, 109; Maryland, 154; Massachusetts, 237; Michigan, 44; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 55; Missouri, 65; Nevada, 6; New-Hampshire, 108; New-Jersey, 130; New-York, 744; North Carolina, 164; Ohio, 239; Oregon, 11; Pennsylvania, 443; Rhode Island, 60; South Carolina, 119; Tennessee, 124; Texas, 17; Vermont, 77; Virginia, 242; West Virginia, 7, and Wisconsin, 28. The number of Delegates who have served in Congress from the nine existing Territories is 30.

With regard to the more common proper names, it has been ascertained that the Smith family have had 49 members in Congress, while the Johnsons number 29, the Browns 26, the Whites 22, the Thompsons 21, the Jones' 20, the Wilsons 20, the Millers 18, the Moores 18, and the Taylors 15.

To specify the places of nativity and the professions of the whole 4,012 Congressmen would be more curious than profitable, but by way of approximating to a full statement we may glance at the present Thirty-ninth Congress. Of the 232 members in both Houses 70 were born in New-England, 49 in New-York, while the remainder are about equally divided between the Middle and Western States, excepting two born in Ireland, one in Scotland, one in Bavaria, and one in Canada. On the score of professions the law claims a large majority, while printers and newspaper men number no less than fourteen members.

The autograph letters and manuscripts which have been sent to Mr. LANMAN, with a view to helping him in his enterprise, are arranged in fifteen large quarto volumes. As material for future history, this collection of original papers is quite unparalleled; the length of the communications range from twenty-five pages to single half pages; and their interest is somewhat enhanced by the many hundred portraits scattered through the several volumes. Indirectly we learn that this mass of autographic history, together with the copyright of his *Dictionary of Congress*, the compiler has received a large offer of money from parties who wish to publish on private account, but he has declined all such overtures. Now, that the Senate has adopted the work as a manual of reference for the use of its members, Mr. LANMAN does not feel at liberty, even if he had the disposition, to throw his work in the market for miscellaneous circulation. It is now in the hands of the public printer, and its facts and emendations will be brought down to the first of July, 1866. Among the new features which have been added to the appendix, already so full of legislative and executive information, is an index by States, which will add materially to the usefulness of the publication.

Another Letter from Judge Comstock.

One Dr. HOLT having replied through the columns of the Warsaw *New Yorker* to the letter of Judge COMSTOCK, recently published in that paper, the Judge replies this week. He says:

"Dr. HOLT assigns as a reason why loyal Senators and representatives from the Southern States should not be admitted into Congress, that their constituents are not loyal. He says: 'The representative embodies the views of his constituency—he merely acting in their stead, being loyal or disloyal as they are loyal or disloyal.' He further says that 'there is good reason to believe that in scarcely one of these States are there in the aggregate enough really loyal men, except the negroes, to entitle that State to a single representative in the Lower House of the Congress.' If I knew what the doctor's test of loyalty is, I could perhaps better meet the difficulty in his mind. It seems to me that the true and only practical test of loyalty is unreserved submission to the Constitution and obedience to the laws. If we test the present loyalty of the Southern people by this rule, the Doctor's statement is a gross misrepresentation. If the test is the willingness of those people to accept some new doctrine, or some fundamental change in the character of our Government, then this sweeping assertion may be true, and it will sweep all through the country, and afford an excuse for excluding from Congress the Representatives from any districts in the Northern States whose people may be opposed to the new doctrine. Shall we establish so dangerous a precedent? If the Southern people are so almost universally disloyal, will it make them loyal if they adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution? Will that change their dispositions? That is the only remedy which the Joint Committee have proposed, and, in their judgment, the adoption of the amendment and its ratification by any State will fit it for representation in Congress. Will it be any better evidence of such a change than the fact that they send loyal men to represent them in the National Legislature? Is it true that the representative is necessarily disloyal because his constituents are? Shall we assume that the constituents are all or nearly all disloyal, and then infer that the representative must be disloyal also? Would it not be more rational, as well as more charitable, to receive the fact that the constituents elect a loyal representative as *prima facie* evidence that they are also loyal? Is it wise, or safe, or consistent with the freedom of which we are so justly proud, to demand a perfect uniformity of opinion as to the best policy for the Government to pursue? If whole classes of people are to be proscribed and denied the right to representation in Congress on account of their opinions, our liberties are gone, and our republican Government has come to an inglorious end.

Intelligent Suffrage—Freedmen Should be Educated before they Vote.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

We say give the freedmen intelligence and he will then be fit to be a voter. The Detroit *Post* says that utter ignorance prevails in the South among the freedmen and the white population both; and it attributes to the ignorance of the latter the attempt to overthrow the Government. How does the editor know that ignorance in the voting negro will not manifest itself in some way dangerous to the public good? On what ground can it be claimed that the ignorance which has proved so great a curse in the white man will prove a safe thing on which to base great expectations in the black man? To our mind it is reversing the logical order, to say, give the negro suffrage and he will get education by the use of it. Give him education first, and he will use the ballot for his own and his country's good. We are not disposed to credit the negro with a larger share of native instinct for voting wisely than the average of white men. We educate our youth to the period of twenty-one years before permitting them to vote, and unless Slavery is a better preparatory school for voters than we have been taught to suppose, we think that freedmen should not be immediately clothed with the ballot. Foreigners are compelled to undergo a probation before voting, although their average intelligence is up to the mark which the freedmen, as a class, will do well if they reach any time within the next ten years. It cannot be disputed that the majority of the freedmen, under impulse and guidance, and on the palpable issue of loyalty or disloyalty, would vote right; but what they will do ten or even two years hence, when questions, and men, too, have changed, is quite another thing. Once voters, always voters; and as we in the North go systematically at work to gain control over the ignorant and weaker classes, and as we know that the stranger does possess the weaker—though the means are not always reputable—so the inference, if not the absolute certainty is, that the negroes, to a large extent, would, if not fortified by intelligence, fall under the control of the white politicians and become their instruments. We perceive not how it is possible to come to any other conclusion. It is the inference drawn from experience everywhere, in all countries, where suffrage is exercised. If any lesson is taught by experience, it is that suffrage without intelligence has a strong tendency to become corrupt, and that an enlightened suffrage only is consistent with the idea of stability.

The Reconstruction Scheme in the South.

From the Houston Telegraph.

We can scarcely believe that the Committee on Reconstruction have expected that their proposed amendments would be adopted by a single Southern State. These amendments have been offered with no such absurd expectation. The Radical Party in Congress have expressed their determination to exclude the Southern States from Congress and from a vote for the Presidency until after the next Presidential election, and they have adopted this plan to throw the onus of exclusion apparently on the Southern people themselves. It accomplishes another object—it certainly defers reconstruction for a year longer.

The Southern States are in no worse condition, they can be placed in no worse condition, by the rejection of these amendments than by their adoption. In either case, we should remain unrepresented. We now command the respect of the Northern people; the adoption of the plan of reconstruction would bring on us the contempt even of the Radical Party in Congress. Looking at this matter in connection with the financial situation of the country as dispassionately as we can, the infatuation of the Radicals in Congress appears to us little short of madness.

Mr. WELLES, Chairman United States Revenue Commission, in a letter in answer to Mr. MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury, of April 23, says: "The deficit (in the receipts of the next fiscal year) cannot now be easily estimated, but that it will be large cannot be doubted," &c. Instead of a frank reconstruction of the Union, which would restore confidence, revive industry, create wealth in the South and diffuse it throughout the whole country, the Radicals are engaged in schemes to perpetuate their party ascendancy, blind to the gulf which their own financial officers tell them is yawning before them.

For ourselves, our duty is clear; it is to possess our souls in patience, to take no measures that shall seem to justify the course of the Radical Party in withholding our political rights; to appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober; to appeal to the sober second thoughts of the Northern people; some demonstrations of which give hope of their sending Representatives to Congress at the next elections, who will coöperate with the National, patriotic policy of President JOHNSON.

We have already done all that wisdom, self-respect and good policy require at our hands.

Reconstruction.

From the Feltonville (N. Y.) Republican.

All through the war Congress and President LINCOLN contended that the Southern States were not out of the Union, and that when the rebels were subdued the only peace commissioners that could or would be received would be the Representatives in Congress of the Southern people. After the war President JOHNSON urged the admission of such unmistakable loyal Representatives as should be found by Congress to be duly qualified and elected. That such Representatives have appeared and asked admission is not denied by any one. For more than five months they have been knocking at the door of Congress, and yet they are still left standing "out in the cold." *No good reason ever has been, or ever can be, assigned for this.*

The National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The stockade prison at Andersonville still remains intact, with its double walls, its forts, its deadline, a grim and silent memorial of cold-blooded cruelty toward helpless prisoners, which is without parallel either in ancient or modern history.

The cemetery is three hundred yards from the prison and is neatly laid out, with uniform white-painted head-boards, rounded at the top, on which the rank, company, regiment, and date of death are inscribed; each head-board is ten inches wide, two and a half feet high, with about five inches between each grave; those which cannot be identified are marked "Unknown."

The six persons who were hung on July 11, 1864, by the prisoners themselves, are all buried together away from others by themselves, and a head-board like the others put over each, with the word hung instead of died.

Friends living at a distance can get the stones made where they reside, and forward them by freight line to care of Capt. VANDUZEN, Superintendent, or Mr. WELTON, both residents at Andersonville, either of whom will superintend their putting up.

Grave stones can not be procured nearer than Nashville, but they can be forwarded from that city to Andersonville for $3 per 100 pounds.

At Nashville, Tenn., neat head-stones of Italian marble two inches thick, thirty inches high and fourteen inches wide, (being as large as the space between the graves will allow) with a suitable inscription and a lime-stone base, can be procured for $25, and, of course, could be made at Louisville, Cincinnati and New-York, upon equally reasonable terms. The lime-stone base should not be any wider than the head-stone itself, on account of the nearness of the graves to each other.

The cemetery is kept in good order, and the entire surrounding country is covered with a great variety of beautiful wild flowers.

Terrible Distress in the Overflowed Region.

We are informed by Mr. JOHN LOMBARD, a Gross Tete planter, that the distress of the Acadians who resided along Gross Tete and the neighboring bayous, and whose homesteads have been completely overflowed, is of the most heart-rendering character. Their places were overflowed last year and they consequently raised no crop. This year they were struggling hard to make up in part for the mischances of the previous season, but just in the Spring-time of their hope, another flood came upon them and everything was swept away. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that their position is one of utter extremity, and unless relief is extended to them at once, many of them will starve to death. This may be looked upon as a distressing picture of the [illegible] of these people, but it is by no means an exaggeration. They were poor at the close of the war, and with two years of overflow they are utterly impoverished; unfortunately for them there is no Freedmen's Bureau to which they can apply for relief. We notice this matter in order to arouse the attention of our authorities, both civil and military. Something must be done, and that right speedily. The Acadians were Union men throughout the war; let us see what response our Union people will make to their cry for help.—*N. O. Times.*

A CRIMINAL TRIAL IN VIRGINIA.

John B. Leitch, an Old Man of Sixty, Charged with the Murder of Johanna Simpson, a Girl of Twenty, His Step-Daughter and Paramour.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

SPOTTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE, Thursday, May 24, 1866.

The trial of JOHN B. LEITCH for the murder of his step-daughter, JOHANNA SIMPSON, on the 2d of November, 1865, in this county, was commenced in the Circuit Court in session at this place, Judge CRITCHER presiding, on Monday, and concluded this morning. The Commonwealth was represented by THOMAS B. BARTON, Esq., one of the oldest and ablest prosecuting attorneys in the State; and the defence conducted by Messrs. JOHN L. MAYRE, Jr., WILLIAM A. LITTLE, G. H. C. ROWE, and ST. GEORGE FITZHUGH, of the Fredericksburgh bar.

The witnesses on both sides were numerous, and were subjected to a prolonged and searching examination, which resulted in eliciting the following material facts. Among those put upon the stand were the son, step-daughter, daughter-in-law, and sister-in-law of the accused.

On the morning of the 2d of November, 1865, about 9 o'clock, as Mr. ABNER MCGEE was on his way to Fredericksburgh, he heard, on reaching a point on the old turnpike road, the report of a gun in the woods about one hundred yards in advance of him. When he arrived opposite the place where the gun had been fired, he saw JOHN B. LEITCH come out of the woods, between a run and a walk, with a gun in his hands. LEITCH stopped on the edge of the pines, and first looked down the road, and afterward up the road, when MCGEE, who was within ten paces of him, gave him the usual morning salutation; after returning which, LEITCH passed across the road in the direction of his house. MCGEE proceeded immediately down the road to JOHN GRAYSON'S, whom he told that some one had been shot up in the pines. GRAYSON, upon receiving the information, went in the direction indicated, and heard groans similar to those which Mr. MCGEE had described to him, but being unwilling to commence the search, alone, he got his neighbor, Mr. JETT, to a company him. Mr. JETT, who was less timid, went into the pines in advance of GRAYSON, and discovered JOHANNA SIMPSON lying on the ground a short distance from the road, in an apparently dying condition from a gunshot wound. On being asked who shot her, she replied, JOHN LEITCH; and this she repeated to all who questioned her. The ball entered her back beneath the right shoulder and came out above the nipple. She was taken, as soon as a litter could be constructed, to the house of VIRGINIA LEITCH, the widow of the son of the accused, and lived until 5 o'clock in the evening. Before her death she stated on oath to Justice S. S. ALSOP that early that morning she started to a neighbor's house to see about some work, and was hailed by JOHN LEITCH, who was in the pines near where the shooting occurred. She stopped, and they conversed together for two hours. Near the close of the interview, LEITCH asked her first if she was about to be married, and on her replying that she expected so, then whether she ever intended to live with him again, to which she replied No. She then started on her errand, when LEITCH took up his gun and shot her. Mrs. MINOR, who was with her immediately after the occurrence, testified that she told her that she saw LEITCH shoot her.

The Commonwealth, to explain the motive which actuated LEITCH in the commission of the crime, introduced testimony to prove that the accused, after having a son by his brother's wife's daughter, took up with the mother of the deceased, who was a widow, and lived with her several years before marrying her, and that at her death he seduced the deceased, his step-daughter, and lived with her three or four years —the result of their criminal intercourse being, according to general rumor, three children.

In September, 1865, she left LEITCH'S house and went to live at that of his son's widow, near by. While there LEITCH made repeated attempts to have an interview with her, but did not go to the house as himself and daughter-in-law were not upon good terms. On the death of her youngest child, she sent a young man by the name of HICKS to see if the accused had any objection to its being buried on his place. During this interview the accused told HICKS that the deceased had killed the baby, and that he would reward her for it.

On hearing the statement of the deceased, Justice ALSOP deputed Messrs. CONNOR, GRAYSON and JETT, to arrest the prisoner, whom they found at home. He told them he was aware of the object of their visit, and asked how Puss was, meaning the deceased, and what she said about him. CONNOR replied that she was very bad off, and gave strong evidence against him. The prisoner seemed very much affected by the information, and bade his children good-bye. A gun was found in his house, which CONNOR thought had been recently fired.

The counsel for the prisoner showed that he had been shot a few months before the occurrence by his son, JAMES HENRY LEITCH, a half-brother of the deceased, nearly the same place.

One of the witnesses testified that young LEITCH gave as a reason for attempting to take his father's life that he had money, and he wanted it to go off with. Another witness introduced by the Commonwealth, however, stated that he said that he tried to kill him because he had prostituted his sister. JAMES LEITCH had previously left his father's house, and was residing with his sister-in-law, with whom the deceased also lived. It was sought to be proven that he was guilty of criminal intimacy with the deceased, and while endeavoring a second time to kill his father, had unintentionally shot her.

The deceased, JOHANNA SIMPSON, was at the time of her death about twenty years old, and is described as strikingly beautiful. After leaving LEITCH'S in September, she became engaged to one of the witnesses, HICKS, and had purchased her wedding clothes. She represented to her betrothed, who was about her age, that LEITCH would interpose no obstacle to the consummation of their union. During this time one of the female witnesses, an acquaintance, of lewd habits, described her manner of life as very loose indeed.

According to the testimony of leading citizens of the county who had known LEITCH for periods varying from fifteen to forty years, no man within the range of their acquaintance had borne a better character for honesty and orderly deportment than he. They all, on hearing the circumstances of his arrest, expressed unfeigned surprise that, after having for sixty odd years lived a life unmarked by any disorderly or dishonest act, he could be induced to commit the atrocious crime with which he was charged.

While in jail at Fredericksburg, the Federal soldiers who were in charge, it is alleged, gave him repeated opportunities to escape, but he declined to do so on the ground that he was innocent. His son, JAMES HENRY, who was confined in the same prison upon a charge of petit larceny, made his escape, however, in the mean time, and is now at large in the Valley of Virginia. We ought not to omit to state that Mr. TALIAFERRO, a merchant of Fredericksburg, testified that LEITCH alone, of all who were indebted to him previous to the war, had come forward since the fall of Richmond and settled his account in full. Other witnesses, while corroborating all that was averred concerning his honesty and peaceful character, described him as anything but a Joseph in other respects.

During the trial the prisoner seemed not at all dubious from anything that could be gathered, either from his countenance or deportment, as to his acquittal, while he was prosecuted with an earnestness and an ability which gave evidence that the intellectual powers of the Commonwealth's attorney, Mr. BARTON, are as vigorous now as when, years ago, he met PATTON, MORSON and MONCURE in the same Court. His counsel, on the other hand, contested every adverse point in the evidence from the beginning to the close of the trial, and succeeded in making a defence which would have given them front rank as advocates in any court in the Commonwealth.

The case was submitted to the Jury this morning, and I forward the above by mail from Fredericksburgh. If the Jury agree on a verdict will telegraph you to-night.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, May 24—7 P. M.

The Jury in the case of JOHN B. LEITCH brought in their verdict this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and found the prisoner guilty, and ascertained the term of his imprisonment in the Penitentiary at 18 years. He was accordingly sentenced. SHOCKOE.

The Family of the Late Rebel Gen. A. S. Johnston.

The Texas papers publish the following letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29, 1865.

DEAR FRIEND: A long time has elapsed since we have heard of each other, and many terribly sad things have occurred since we met; let me hope that time has not altered the kindly feelings that existed between our families, and that Providence has not stricken those you love with the heavy hand that has fallen upon mine. I would like very much to see you all once more, and often think of the old days of quiet in Texas—days unhappily never to return.

You have heard, I suppose, of the loss of my dear son SIDNEY, just one year after his father. He was a grand, noble boy, all I could wish for my child to be, just eighteen a few days before I lost him. God has afflicted me, dear friend, almost beyond my strength to bear. My son HANCOCK MCCLUNG (CLUNGY) is now clerk and cashier of the New-Almaden Quicksilver Mines, about seventy-five miles from San Francisco; he gets $100 a month, and helps to support me and the little ones. MAGGIE, fourteen years old next month, is an inch taller than I am; and GRIFFIN, born at San Antonio, is eight years old, and little LIZZIE, born after her father left here, now four years old, are all my family now. I am teaching school, and although I have been assisted by the Southern people here, I find it difficult to get along. I have thought that, perhaps, you would kindly take charge of the property of my children in Texas, and see that it is not sold for taxes. It would help me a good deal if I could sell any portion of it advantageously; but Mr. GREEN tells me he thinks no sale could now be made. You will be the best judge of that. I have a piece of land in Palo Pinto County—perhaps that might be sold. I have given Dr. HITCHCOCK a power of attorney to sell for me; he will leave here shortly for Texas; if he cannot sell he has the power to appoint some one else in his place. I shall direct him to appoint you, if you will accept. I send you a list of the lands. SWENSON, at Austin, was the general agent, and STARR & AMORY, in Nacogdoches; you can get all necessary information from them. I would be glad to hear from you soon. Address Mrs. E. G. JOHNSTON, under cover, to R. W. HEATH, San Francisco. Will you give my kindest love to Mrs. MCKINNEY, and accept for yourself the friendly regards of your old friend, E. G. JOHNSTON.

A GRAND INQUEST.—One of the editors of the *Gazette*, yesterday, had the pleasure of an interview with the members of the Grand Inquest, "in and for the body of the County of Mercer." He found them a very pleasant body of gentlemen, with considerable conversational powers, and a decided inclination to be inquisitive. Among the other gentlemen who showed the same favor were the Senator from Atlantic, Mr. BLACKMAN, Mr. DAVID AYRES, a member of the Assembly from Union, Mr. O. A. DOUGLASS, of the Cumberland *Patriot*, one of the reporters in the House, and other distinguished gentlemen. It is understood that the Grand Jury has not yet completed its investigations. We trust that they will continue until they thoroughly trace out the facts of the alleged corruption.—*Trenton Gazette, May 23.*

A Relic.

From the Richmond Whig.

An interesting relic of the past was on exhibition yesterday at the store of Messrs. STILL & DAVIS, in the shape of an antique chair, 104 years of age, formerly the property of the CUSTIS family, and which was frequently occupied by Gen. WASHINGTON when he visited the White House on York River, where he was wont to seat himself in this identical chair on the porch of that famous mansion, and enjoy the beautiful scenery spread out before him.

This chair, after the destruction of the White House property, fell into the hands of a Federal sutler, and after being exhibited at various places in the North, found its way to the great fair lately held in Baltimore. Here a charge of ten cents was made to each person sitting down in it, by which means over $50 were raised, and at the close of the fair it was purchased by Mr. JOHN T. WATKINS, a large Baltimore furniture dealer, who presented it to Gen. LEE. The chair arrived in the city on yesterday morning—no freight being charged by the Captain of the steamer for its transportation—and it will be forwarded to the General free of cost. Messrs. STILL & DAVIS, to whose care it was consigned, have promised to lend it to the ladies of the Monumental Church Fair, and it will doubtless be a great attraction, and will, we hope, realize a snug little sum.

The chair is plain, simple, but extremely comfortable withal, with its "two-story" oaken back and poplar seat worn thin by long usage. The front and back legs are connected by horizontal wings, with a knot in the centre, these wings being connected by a similar cross piece, and such is the strength of the material and the excellence of the workmanship that the old chair promises to hold out for another century.

We are informed that Prince BARNUM offered $1,000, but in vain, for this interesting souvenir of the olden time.

Meeting of Citizens for Mounding the Graves of the Confederate Dead.

From the Richmond Whig, May 25.

At 8 o'clock last night Centenary Methodist Church was well filled with citizens of both sexes, who had assembled in order to form an association of the young men who desired to coöperate with the ladies belonging to the memorial associations of the city in caring for the graves of the Confederate soldiers in the cemeteries near the city.

Maj. THOMAS A. BRANDER called the meeting to order, and on his motion Capt. F. W. DAWSON was called to the chair and Maj. GEORGE F. MAYNARD appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the young men of this city meet on the morning of the 28th instant, and then, provided with proper tools, repair to Holleywood Cemetery for the purpose of mounding and putting in order the graves of Confederate soldiers who are there interred; and as soon thereafter as practicable a similar meeting will be called for performing the same work at Oakwood.

2. *Resolved*, That the officers of the Blues, Company F, the Grays, First and Fifteenth Regiments, and other organizations in this city, be requested to call together their members on the morning of the 28th instant, to take part as organizations in the work proposed, and that they be requested to notify the Secretary as soon as possible of their acceptance of the invitation.

3. *Resolved*, That all persons who wish to take part in the work, who do not belong to any existing organization, attach themselves, by permission of the officers, to any organization that may be present.

4. *Resolved*, That each organization taking part in the work proposed may meet at such places, on the morning of the 28th instant, as their officers may appoint; *Provided*, That all persons who may desire to coöperate with them unite, at 8 o'clock A. M., in the field by the Old Fair Grounds.

5. *Resolved*, That an Executive Committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to provide carts and such tools as may be necessary under the circumstances.

6. *Resolved*, That the Press of this city be requested to call particular attention to the objects of this meeting, and that the young men of Richmond be urged to join their cordial personal support and assistance in the work of caring for the graves of their fallen companions-in-arms.

Col. THOMAS J. EVANS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting respectfully call upon the merchants of Richmond to permit their clerks to coöperate with us on the 28th inst. in repairing the graves of dead comrades.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: Major W. W. PARKER (Chairman), Major THOMAS A. BRANDER, Col. W. M. ELLIOTT, Capt. C. P. BIGGER, Capt. F. W. DAWSON, Capt. GEORGE PETERKIN, and Lieut. H. CARTER. This Committee are requested to meet at Dr. PARKER'S office, on the corner of Broad and Tenth-streets, this morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer.—No civil calendar.—*Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part III.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Nos. 671, 903, 79, 334, 737, 427, 802, 723, 1298, 1274, 1246, 1115, 1091, 1193, 812, 903, 1316, 923, 971, 1498.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Both parts adjourned for the month.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 109, 110, 115, 119, 48, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129. *Part II.*—Nos. 99, 104, 165, 112, 1468, 130, 155, 121, 122, 123, 124, 45.

The General Term of the Common Pleas will open at 11 A. M., for the purpose of rendering decisions in appeal cases.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Before Surrogate TUCKER.—No. 3, Frederick Stockdieck; No. 4, Anne Matsey; No. 5, George Seatman, and No. 7, Peter Russell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 35, 37, 52, 59, 72, 73, 74, 113, 126, 140, 171.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MAY 28.

The People *vs.* Edward Donohoe; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Edwin Pollak and Al. Park; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Charles F. Matthias; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Henry Hamilton; grand larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Samuel Moulton; grand larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Wm. O'Neil, V. R. Burnhurell, Mary Kane and Ellen Maher; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* James Woodis; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* John Williams and John Robinson; conspiracy.

The People *vs.* Richard Grimshaw and Henry Courts; burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* George McGrath; burglary third degree.

The People *vs.* Thomas Down; grand larceny from person.

The People *vs.* Cornelius Nihel; grand larceny.

The People *vs.* George Hunter; grand larceny.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, MAY 28.

The People *vs.* Bernard Lewis and Wm. Wolf; receiving stolen goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 28, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	108¼	900	N. Y. Central	94½
9,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	101⅞	100	do. b30	94⅞
5,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s R. '62	101½	100	do.	94⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	101⅞	100	do. 2d call	95⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	101⅝	100	do. s30	95
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	95¾	300	do.	95⅛
35,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	101⅝	300	do.	95¼
5,500	do. Third Ser	101⅝	400	Erie R.	67⅞
10,000	do. 2d call.	101¼	800	do. b10	68
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	98	100	do. b10	68⅛
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	103¼	100	do. b60	68⅜
4,000	do	103¼	200	do. b60	68⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s	90½	300	do. b30	67⅞
1,000	do.	90¼	100	do.	67½
1,600	Louisiana 6s	83	200	do. s30	67½
1,000	Virginia 6s	67¼	400	do. s15	67⅜
1,000	N. Car. 6s	83¼	1400	do.	67¼
60,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅞	200	Erie R. P.	77
2,000	Erie 3d M.	97	100	N. Y. & N. H.	108
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102¼	8	do.	109
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	108	100	Reading R.	110⅛
1,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	80	1000	do.	110½
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	103	200	do. s30	110
5,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	100	10	do.	110
10,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	100	700	do.	110½
10,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	101¾	400	do. 2d call. b10	110¾
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85	500	do.	110½
1,000	Cin., H. & D. 2d M.	90	300	Mich. Cen. R.	109
20,000	Amer. Gold s30	137⅝	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¼
10,000	Metropol. Bank	122½	600	do.	79⅛
38	Bk. of Commerce	110¾	1200	do. 2d call. b10	80
10	do.	110	100	do.	79¾
42	Continental Bank	99	100	Ill. Central R.	119
29	Fourth Nat. Bank	103¼	50	Cleve. & Pitts.	87
200	Canton Co.	58	2500	do.	87⅝
100	do.	58¼	300	do.	87⅜
8	Del. & Hud. Canal	143	200	do. b10	88
300	Union Nav. Co.	103¼	400	do. 2d call	88
100	Spruce H. C.	4	300	do.	88⅛
100	do.	4¼	200	Chic. & N. W.	28¼
140	Penn. Coal Co.	141	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	58
200	Cum. Coal P.	45¼	100	do.	58
153	West. U. Tel.	59	100	do. 2d call	58¼
100	do.	60	400	Cleve., Col. Cin. R.	105
600	Quicksilver	63¼	100	Cleve. & Tol.	112
300	Mariposa Pref.	23½	10	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	99
300	do. 2d call	23	100	P., F. W. & C.	99
100	Cary Improve't.	14¾	800	do.	99
100	At. Mail S. Co.	158	200	Chic. & Alt.	95
300	Boston W. P.	46½	100	do.	[illegible]
500	do. b30	46⅝	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr.	101
1000	Hud. R. R.	113¾	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. s30	99
100	do. c	113¼	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	34

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	101⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.	95½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	101⅝	500	do.	95¼
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Third Ser.	101⅝	500	Hud. Riv. R.	113½
			100	do.	113½
5,000	Missouri 6s	70	300	do.	113¼
150,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅞	300	Reading R.	110¼
50,000	do. b10	28⅞	200	do.	110⅜
50,000	do.	29	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79½
100	Quick. Min. Co.	63	100	do.	79⅜
100	Boston Water P.	46½	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	58⅛
100	Erie R.	68	500	do.	58
100	do. b30	68	200	Chi. & R. I.	96⅜
50	do. b30	68	100	do.	96¼
100	Ill. Cen. R. b10	119	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Cum. Coal	45⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	113
100	do. s3	45¼	100	do. b3	113
100	Quicksilver	[illegible]	400	M. S. & N. I.	79¼
100	do. s3	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	400	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	Boston W. P.	[illegible]	600	do.	[illegible]
100	New-York Cen.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
100	do. b10	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
400	Erie R.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
3100	do.	[illegible]	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
800	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do. s3	[illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
400	Reading R.	111	100	P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
2500	do.	[illegible]	500	do. s3	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	500	do. b10	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	[illegible]	1800	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100	Canton Co. c	[illegible]	200	do. b10	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	200	do. s3	[illegible]
500	do. b3	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	300	do. b10	[illegible]
300	Boston W. P.	[illegible]	200	Hudson R. R.	113
100	Cum. Coal	[illegible]	600	Reading R.	[illegible]
200	do. s30	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	200	do. b30	[illegible]
600	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
400	Mar. Mining Co.	[illegible]	1200	M. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	200	do. b10	[illegible]
100	Mariposa Pr.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
300	West. U. Teleg'h. b3	[illegible]	1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	300	do. b10	88
100	N. Y. Central b10	[illegible]	2500	do.	[illegible]
1800	do.	[illegible]	300	C. & R. I.	[illegible]
500	do. c	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	[illegible]
500	do. s3	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
1200	do.	[illegible]	500	do. b10	[illegible]
500	Chi. & N. W. b3	[illegible]	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	97
200	do. s3	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]	100	do. s10	97

MONDAY, May 28—A. M.

The business of the week past was much disturbed for a few days by the foreign panic, the particulars of which arrived here on Monday night and Tuesday morning by the steamer *Cuba* at Halifax. Heavy additional purchases of Gold were at once made both for shipment and on speculation, and the price ran up to 140@141 ⅌ cent. by Friday. It opened on Saturday at 140¼ ⅌ cent., but soon receded to 138¼ ⅌ cent., as the particulars of later news from England were made known and came to be appreciated. The effect of the rise in Gold was to advance prices on the Corn Exchange, and also the prices of General Merchandise, and to some extent of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. A similar effect on the Stock Exchange was delayed for several days by a sharp turn in the money market, occasioned by the heavy settlements for Gold at the Treasury Office, pending which the banks called in a considerable amount of their temporary loans and advanced the rates of interest from 4c.@5c. to full 7 ⅌ cent. But the prompt and most liberal measures taken by the Treasury Office to accommodate these settlements and to redistribute the accumulation of Currency derived from its sales of Gold, removed all embarrassment or pressure from the market in three days. A less generous course might soon have compelled the presentation of a very large amount of Compound Interest Notes not due until 1867-68, which it is known the Secretary is anxious to reduce, while he has the surplus means of doing so. But he preferred to meet the emergency which the Foreign news and the export demand for his Gold had produced, in a different spirit, and so leaving it to the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. VAN DYCK, to accommodate the settlements with the Banks by redeeming or receiving in exchange for their certified checks, any Certificates of Deposit, (waiving the 10 days notice,) and all Compound Interest Notes or Certificates of Indebtedness, which they might voluntarily present—allowing full accumulated interest to date of presentation—he gave public notice from Washington that he would pay off at once all his Certificates of Indebtedness which would mature in course in June, July and August. This notice will absorb from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 of his Currency balances by Thursday next, 31st of May, when the interest on the Certificates will cease.

It may be said—indeed, we might add, it has been said that by thus readily facilitating the settlements in Currency for his sales of Gold, after he had ceased to be a seller, and averting a severe pressure upon the Money market, the Secretary lost the chance of making it difficult for the Gold Room to pay for the extra sums which his Broker supplied on Monday night on receipt of the *Cuba's* news, and thus opened the way to the speculators to have the specie rise 10 ⅌ cent. upon his sales at 130¼ ⅌ cent., reversing the order in February, when it fell 10 ⅌ cent. on his sales at 137¼ ⅌ cent. But as he desired no such chance—was governed by no such narrow considerations—and as his main object had been accomplished, to wit: to turn about one-half of his large surplus of Gold, held a fortnight since in excess of the current demands to pay Gold Interest on the Public Debt, into Notes wherewith to reduce the Public Debt, *and to supply to Foreign Commerce*, when it was really needed, *a part of the Gold but recently drawn from it through the Custom-house*, he could well rest content to have the market take its own course. When it fell in February and March, he declined to interfere, by extra official measures, although pressed to do so, and known to regret, personally, that the fall was so precipitate. When it rises now, after he has supplied about thirty-two and a half millions out of a surplus of sixty-five millions to the Foreign Exchanges, of which only $22,500,000 has been *directly* taken for export, he may regret that an *indirect* speculation is made on the other $10,000,000, soon to go forward, but he certainly has no desire (nor could he be induced to attempt) to punish a few middle-men of the Gold Room, unprincipled as, in the exigencies of the War, some of their class proved themselves to be in gambling against the credit of the Government, by turning the screws of the Money market on the entire business community.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,385,284, against the total entries of $2,852,265 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,117,494, against $1,953,356 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $9,351,840, against $2,079,215 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,349,454. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,152 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 10,498.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	April 7	$[illegible]
August	24,283,536	April 14	5,760,841
September	22,480,272	April 21	[illegible]
October	23,056,733	April 28	6,328,635
November	26,999,125	May 5	3,886,540
December	25,921,045	May 12	4,787,131
January	30,037,059	May 19	5,130,283
February	30,520,430	May 26	4,385,284
March	25,919,086		
Total to date since July 1			$274,503,436
Against same time last year			144,010,908
Increase since July 1			$130,492,[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	March	$[illegible]
August	14,681,077	April 11	[illegible]
September	13,028,214	April 18	4,367,431
October	11,272,243	April 25	4,255,321
November	13,060,420	May 2	4,718,633
December	12,825,306	May 9	3,219,011
January	20,108,207	May 16	3,739,972
February	17,196,507	May 23	3,117,494
Total to date since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same time last year			132,787,306
Increase since July 1			$[illegible]
Gold, May 26, 1866			138 ⅌ cent.
Gold, May 27, 1865			136⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$[illegible]	April 7	$[illegible]
August	[illegible]	April 14	[illegible]
September	2,494,371	April 21	117,322
October	2,516,226	April 28	73,[illegible]
November	2,046,180	May 5	[illegible]
December	2,732,161	May 12	1,324,161
January	2,788,[illegible]	May 19	4,762,236
February	1,587,030	May 26	9,351,840
March	1,345,[illegible]		
Total to date, since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same time last year			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$[illegible]

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,592,804	February	$[illegible]
August	1,681,206	March	1,957,[illegible]
September	2,037,144	April	[illegible]
October	2,473,067	May 2	1,358,271
November	1,962,573	May 10	[illegible]
December	2,519,[illegible]	May 19	[illegible]
January	2,594,283		
Total to date, since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same time last year			15,394,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$11,[illegible]

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$8,988,199	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,600	August	454,675
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,803
November	10,138,932	November	4,363,786
December	8,378,325	December	2,783,624
January	12,489,808	January	5,738,886
February	12,018,789	February	430,090
March	11,133,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	167,221
May 5	2,277,070	May 5	7,061,900
May 12	2,417,390	May 12	2,649,000
May 19	2,542,653	May 19	1,702,100
May 26	2,349,454	May 26	940,100
Total	$122,040,186	Total	$44,585,961

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	130¾@141¼@138¼
U. S. 6 ₽ cents, 5-20 years	102¼@101¼@102
U. S. 5 ₽ cents, 10-40 years	95¾@94@95¾
U. S. 7.30 ₽ cents, 1867-8	102¼@101@101¼
New-York Central	94¾@92¼@95¼
New-York and Erie	73¾@65¾@67¼
Rock Island	93¾@91@94
Michigan Southern	79¾@77¼@79¾
Illinois Central	120@116@118
Hudson River	113@110@113
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85¾@83@91
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¾@93@97¼
Chicago and Northwestern	28¾@25¾@28¾
Almaden Quicksilver	53¾@50@53
Cumberland	46¾@44@45
Reading	107¾@105¾@110¾
Northwestern Preferred	58¾@54@58¾
Canton Land Co.	61¾@57@59¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28¾@27¾@28¾
Mariposa Preferred	21¾@20¾@24

The shipments of Gold on Saturday were $6,183,374, making for the week direct from New-York $9,351,840, in addition to which $1,425,00 was sent to Boston for shipment on Wednesday last.

The Customs duties received by the Treasury in Gold this week amount to $2,349,454. The Gold interest paid out, $940,100.

The price of Gold receded 2 per cent. Saturday on the later foreign news, which was construed as improving the financial condition in England. The London papers report a very close day on Monday, May 14, succeeding the panic of Friday, the 11th, and 12 ₽ cent. ₽ annum was paid for cash to carry over Consols. Nearly all the other Securities were depressed, the day being the half monthly settlement. But by Wednesday, 16th, the whole market improved, and no further considerable failures having occurred, and the panic abating, 1@2 ₽ cent. recovery was noticed on the Stock Exchange. The sales of Gold here opened at 140½ and fell off to 138¾ ₽ cent. Money was 7 ₽ cent. in the forenoon and declined to 6 ₽ cent. to the Brokers before 2 o'clock, and this promises to be the rule for this week. The Treasury at Washington has directed the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to cash all certificates of indebtedness due in June, July and August, so as to save the holders the trouble of sending them to the Department, as at first advertised. *The interest on all these certificates will cease on Thursday next, May 31*; so they had as well be presented at once. In addition to certificates of indebtedness, the New-York office has for the week paid off, without notice, $6,300,000 currency deposits bearing 5 ₽ cent. interest, and $700,000 compound notes bearing 6 ₽ cent. interest. The Government would be glad to take in a further considerable sum of compound notes at par and the full accrued interest, if presented this week.

Since Saturday, a later arrival—the *City of Boston* at this port—brings advices to Thursday, the 17th of May, *with more pacific rumors from the Continent*, and Consols quoted from London as high as 87¾ for Money; Erie 46 sterling; U. S. 5-20s 66, and Illinois Central 77¾. Cotton dull at Liverpool.

The Stock Exchange improved on Saturday on 5-20s to 102@102¼ ₽ cent., and on 7.30s to 101¾@102 ₽ cent. There was a large demand for the old 5-20s of 1862 at 101¾@101¾@102 ₽ cent. through the day. The Railway speculation was again quite buoyant. The additional advance in New-York Central was to 96, and Reading to 110¾, while on the Western list, Pittsburgh suddenly jumped up to 91¾ ₽ cent. The feeling was generally firm at 3:30 P. M., when the Exchange Room closed, the only exception being Erie, which the speculators were still disposed to sell. The following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94¾	95	Northwest	28¾	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	101¾	102	N. West Pref.	57¾	58¾
U. S. 7.30s	101¾	101¾	Rock Island	93¾	94
N. Y. Central	94¾	95¾	Fort Wayne	96	97¾
Erie	67¾	67¾	Cumb'land Coal	45¾	45¾
Hudson	112	113	Quicksilver	53	53¾
Reading	110¾	110¾	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Mich. Southern	79¾	79¾	Mariposa Pref.	23¾	24
Illinois Central	118	118	Canton	58¾	59¾
Pittsburgh	86¾	91	Ohio Certificates	28	28¾
Tennessee 6s	90¾	90¾	American Gold	140	138¾
Missouri 6s	75	75¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The Merchants' National Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₽ cent. The following bids were made for the Bank City Shares:

Merchants'	113	Bank of the Republic	111
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	106
Union	115	Metropolitan	121½
America	139	Continental	98
City	200	St. Nicholas	100
National	107	Commonwealth	100
Seventh Ward	106½	New-York County	145
State of New York	108	Importers' & Traders'	115
Commerce	110	Park	146
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	105	Central National	107
Ocean	98	Fourth National	103½
American Exchange	112½	Ninth National	108½
Pacific	165		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	86	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv. '76	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Gal. & Chi. extended	97
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1879	100	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	103	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ₽ c., '82	108	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	54
Chi. R. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st M.	112	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M.	87	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1875	102½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,392,498 24, including for Customs, $312,000; Gold notes, $570,000. Payments, $3,066,258 64. Balance, $111,021,417 10.

It will be noticed that the arrivals of foreign emigrants at this port last week number *ten thousand four hundred and ninety-eight*, principally German and Irish. We learn through the Vice-Consul of the United States at Hamburg that 150,000 emigrants to the United States have already engaged passage at that port alone; many of them of the best class of people, with money for the support of their families on this side.

We publish with pleasure an intelligent note, evidently from an English correspondent resident in this City, on the Limited Liability Act of England. A number of London Banking Associations, under this system, are doing an agency business in New-York and San Francisco, and from the high respectability of the houses acting for them (in New-York at least, and quite as much could, no doubt, be said for San Francisco,) we are free to say they should *not* be judged unfavorably merely because of three or four exceptional failures in the London panic.

A notice interesting to the holders of Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds will be found in our advertising columns.

The coal tonnage of Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending May 24, 1866, was 40,279; corresponding week last year, 5,573 tons; increase for the week, 34,706 tons; tonnage for the season of 1866 to date, 359,089 tons 15 cwt.; tonnage for the season of 1865 to date, 169,927 tons 15 cwt.; increase for the season of 1866, 189,162 tons.

Attention is directed to the award advertised to be made by the City Comptroller to-morrow, (Tuesday,) of $100,000 New Aqueduct 6 ₽ cent. Stock.

Limited Liability.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The prejudice against limited companies is considerable both here and in England, and to read the comments upon them one would suppose that before the passage of the act in 1862, creating them, no merchants or bankers had ever failed. The truth is that periods of cheap money invariably lead to new enterprises, and it is to the good or bad management of these enterprises, not to the limited or unlimited liability of the shareholders, that success or failure is due.

The privileges conferred by the act are very similar to those under which our banks and other incorporated companies have always carried on their business, with the additional precaution of rendering the directors penally liable for infractions of the law. The stringent rules as to the registry of any mortgage or charge upon the property of the company, (always open to public inspection,) sec. 43; the power of inspection of amounts by the Board of Trade upon application of parties interested, sec. 56; the compulsory publication of half-yearly accounts, sec. 44; and many other sections of the law protect, as far as law can protect the interests of shareholders and creditors. Against incapacity or fraud the character of the directors must be what the public will mainly look to, but under the act it is clear that in no case can either exist but for a short time. There is no opportunity for years of trading to an unlimited extent upon an utterly rotten foundation. If the greater part of the capital be lost, it is quickly discovered and the Company must be wound up without such frightful ruin to the members, as well as to the public, as was entailed by the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland, the Royal British Bank, the Leeds Banking Company, and a host of others in the ten years prior to the passing of the act. The recent failure of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., limited, is no proof of the inexpediency of the act, but the contrary. It is more than probable that the firm was virtually insolvent when they transferred their business, and as a firm of unlimited liability they might have gone on for many years from bad to worse. Formed into a limited company, the test of the act was applied and they fell almost immediately. The act cannot prevent failures, but it secures at least that, if insolvent, a company shall fail at once, and before every shilling that might have been available to the creditors is expended in a vain endeavor to reëstablish its capital. With unlimited liability the fact that the whole wealth of every shareholder was responsible has never, in any case of important failure, been of service to creditors. The shareholders have either already sunk their means in assisting their company, or placed themselves out of reach before the crash; or, as in the case of the Western Bank of Scotland, used their money to contest every step at law until the costs and delays have made any compromise acceptable.

Limited companies, like other corporate bodies, must stand or fall upon their own merits, but the act under which they are organized is at least as protective of the interests of their creditors as of their shareholders. H.

The Proposed Tax on Cotton.

The following letter, relative to the proposed tax of five cents per pound on cotton, and the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to Congress in opposition to the same, has been addressed to the Chairman of the United States Revenue Commission:

BOSTON, Mass., May 20, 1866.

To the Chairman of the United States Revenue Commission:

SIR: Your report, recommending a tax of five cents a pound on cotton, indorsed by the Committee of Ways and Means, meets my entire approval, and appears to be well sustained by the printed evidence relative to cotton, submitted with your report. As your recommendation is based upon a very close and elaborate investigation of this subject, I regret to see it assailed by certain resolutions and figures transmitted to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York. I have examined these resolutions and figures, and am convinced that they were drafted by gentlemen who had not examined the evidence and reports before Congress, or who drew their conclusions from very insufficient data.

These resolutions suggest that it is the duty of Congress, at the present juncture, to deal liberally with the South, and to impose no taxes too heavy to be borne, in which opinion I, too, concur. But they intimate that the five-cent tax is of this character, and suggest that it is designed for the benefit of manufacturers, because it is accompanied by a drawback of the tax on cloth exported. The resolutions further suggest that India, Egypt and Brazil have been enriched by the high prices of cotton; that nothing has checked its production in those countries; that increased facilities have been and will be given for its transmission by railway; that English machinery has been adapted to its use, and standard fabrics produced from its admixture with American cotton; that the cotton which is on its way or has arrived from Egypt, India or Brazil since Jan. 1, shows a large increase in production; that such production has been an eminent success, and has in the last six weeks dragged down the price of our cotton at Liverpool fifteen cents per pound.

The subject before Congress is a national one, and I trust I am justified by its importance in drawing attention to the errors into which the respectable gentlemen, who submitted the resolutions, have fallen from their very cursory examination of the subject, and to the commendable candor with which they admit that their knowledge of your proposition is mainly derived from the bill before Congress, ignoring both your report and printed evidence on which it is founded.

Let us consider their first two resolutions, in which these gentlemen erroneously state that nothing has yet occurred to check the production of cotton in India, Egypt or Brazil. The New-York *Chronicle*, a very reliable journal, informs us, in its number for last week, that official advices have been received from the English Commissioners in no less than eight important cotton districts in India, which show that within a year the cultivation of cotton has been greatly diminished in India. The acres devoted to it in these districts have been reduced twenty per cent., and the crop in the still higher ratio of thirty-five per cent. in a single year.

For the years ending April 1, 1865 and 1866, the acres in these districts devoted to cotton were:

In 1865..........1,750,437 acres.
In 1866..........1,408,185 acres.

The cotton produced by these acres was:

In 1865..........170,484 candies of 478 lbs.
In 1866..........108,634 candies of 478 lbs.

India has doubtless been enriched by the silver introduced by high prices, but the natives have advanced their wages, and the very moderate produce under the above returns shows that the yield per acre is less than one-fourth the yield in our own country, ranging from 40 to 50 pounds per acre only. With rising wages and such paltry returns, need we fear the competition of India?

As respects Egypt, instead of an increase, the tabular statements of the British commercial journals show that there has been a decline of one-fourth in the crop last gathered, compared with that of the previous year.

SAINT HILAIRE, of the French Institute, in a volume recently published, reports that the valley of the Nile yields four crops of maize annually from the same field. But Egypt, last year, overtasked itself in raising cotton, trebling the price of labor, and has thus been obliged to import breadstuffs and reduce the area devoted to cotton.

The slight increase of 100,000 bales in Brazil this year, due to the high prices of last season, will not suffice to cover the decline in India and Egypt. The suppression of the slave trade has diminished labor in Brazil. A field hand can produce more coffee than cotton with less space and labor. The check not noticed by the Chamber of Commerce has already been given in India, Egypt and Brazil.

The Chamber of Commerce have no occasion, thus far, to be disturbed by the railways of India. One has been finished from Calcutta to Delhi; another runs through Scinde; another is climbing the mountains of Bombay; but nearly all the cotton still reaches Bombay by bullocks or navigation. There is little cotton transported on the railways completed; if they eventually transport it, they will do more to preserve its quality than to lessen its cost.

As respects the fourth resolution, it is doubtless true that England has adapted some of its mechanism to Surat cotton, and was obliged to do so during the dearth of cotton. She combines it, probably, with the American staple, as she has used jute or shoddy in combination with wool, but its relative value continues nearly the same as before the war. When New-Orleans middling cotton commands, as it recently has, 30c. at Liverpool, the middling Surat sells for 16c., only about half the price. It is an inferior article, weak and subject to waste, of short staple, and, when we take into view its inferior quality and price, we have little reason to dread its competition. It can be manufactured by cheap labor only.

The fifth resolution which infers, from the arrivals in England from Brazil and the East during the first quarter of 1866, great success in the production of cotton, is wholly refuted by the English journals; for they ascribe these arrivals to very different causes, viz.: the check given to exportation in 1865 by the termination of the American war, and the consequent decline of prices, which held back a part of the crop until the close of the year. It was not production, but accumulation of that produced before, and the excess of cotton on this side beyond the expectation of the English, which has produced the recent panic and temporary decline in Liverpool. It is the coincidence of such excess with the delay in Eastern shipments which has caused the alarm.

The Chamber of Commerce does great injustice to Eastern manufacturers—the tax did not, as you well know, originate with them. They approve it as a great national measure, designed, like the English export duties in India on saltpetre, cotton and opium, and the Dutch duty on Java coffee, to transfer a part of our burden, to foreign consumers. No one designs to oppress the South, and the South itself, after a duty of 20 cents in gold on cotton to sustain secession, after having realized nearly four prices from an accumulation of two and a half millions of bales, which most nations would have confiscated, cannot reasonably object to one-fourth of the rebel tax, levied chiefly on foreign consumers.

The future price of cotton depends not on Brazil, Egypt or India, but on our own production or overproduction. China and Japan have ceased to send cotton to England. Egypt and Brazil have now more remunerative crops. We can command our own prices, unless we break down the market by excess. In 1864, Great Britain paid two hundred millions ($200,000,000) beyond her average annual payments for cotton, for half a supply. The recent decline will stimulate consumption. Great Britain has set in motion nearly all her spindles, and the world will require, at good prices, nearly three million bales of our cotton, and soon a larger amount.

Should the tax be imposed, there is little reason to fear a decline to 20 cents a pound; and it may well be argued that while the tax draws from foreigners millions into our Treasury, it will set in motion spindles at the South and tend itself to sustain prices. Should it ever prove onerous it can be rescinded.

The English expect this year less cotton from the East, Brazil and Egypt than they received last year. Again let me say, it was the excess from America, not the East, which broke down the price. The reaction has begun. The whole increase in the annual supply of cotton from Brazil and the East, caused by the cotton dearth, was actually less than the increase of production in the United States in three years preceding the war. I remain yours, very sincerely,

E. H. DERBY.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 26, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 11,114 bbls. Flour, 110 bags Corn Meal, 71,758 bushels Corn, 61,132 bushels Oats, 123 bbls. Pork, 685 pkgs. Cut Meats, 78 pkgs. Lard, and 323 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm at $7 25@$7 37 for Pots, and $13 50@$14 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs. Stock 738 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 22c.@23c., Maracaibo at 19c.@22c., Laguayra at 18½c.@22c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been pretty freely sought after, partly by speculative buyers, and the tendency of prices has been in favor of sellers. Middlings are quoted at from 40c.@42½c., chiefly within this range, ₽ lb. Sales since our last 4,500 bales, against receipts of 101 bales. The week's receipts have been 5,738 bales. Sales and resales, 28,400 bales; exports, (since Tuesday,) 3 bales; estimated stock now here, 125,000 bales. The movements of the week Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "We have to report for the week an active market, with a further decided advance in prices. The movement is principally speculative, the exporters having long since retired from the market, and the spinners not being heavy buyers. The Liverpool advices continue very unfavorable, but our market is run at present without reference to Liverpool prices. The reports from many portions of the South continue unfavorable for the next Cotton crop, and this, with the decided decline in receipts at all ports, has given unexpected strength to our market. There is a full amount of Cotton put on the market, but all desirable lists sell readily at quotations. We have during the week made a thorough and careful canvass of all the public and private cotton warehouses in New-York and Brooklyn, and find the stock of cotton to be 100,000 bales. This is as nearly the exact amount as it is possible to obtain, and shows all previous estimates to have been quite too large. The Cotton Goods market is active. Standards, 24c.; Print Cloths, 14½c." Receipts at all ports for week ending May 18, 15,500 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,276,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,738
Receipts since May 1, 1866	20,916
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	301,347
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	756,347
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	459,516
Estimated stock now here	125,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, today, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Pequot, 26c.; Laurel C, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; James 4-4, 28c.; Canoe, 12½c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.@22c.; Hamilton, 20c.; Victory, 16c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; S. T. & A T. Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Corsets—Thomson Coutil L'Imperatrice, $30; Parisienne, $14. Shirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J W L Standard Dress, No. 210, $27. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Double Extra No. 20, Enamelled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith Patent Enamelled Garrote, $20, less 10 per cent. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 18c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 18c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 50c.; Pemberton C, 30c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly less active, prices of low grades have declined 10c.@20c. ₽ bbl., the market closing heavily. Sales since our last, 7,400 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$8 40; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 35@$10, chiefly at $8 40@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 40@$9 80 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 30	@$8 40
Extra State	8 35	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 40	@ 9 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90	@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 05	@14 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	11 70	@17 50

Southern Flour is less buoyant. Sales since our last, 560 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed to-day. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand and firm, including Superfine at $5 75@$6 50 ₽ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4@$4 25 for Western, $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quiet and unsettled. Sales have been confined to small lots, including White Michigan at $2 72½, and Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 21, the latter an extreme rate for very choice, called amber Minnesota, ₽ bushel. Corn has been much depressed to-day, under liberal receipts and a less active inquiry, the market closing decidedly heavy. Sales since our last, 61,000 bushels at 81c.@85c. for unsound, and 84c.@89c., in store and delivered, for sound new and old mixed Western, and 90c.@91c. for Yellow Western, ₽ bushel. Oats are in less demand, opening buoyantly, but closing very heavily, including State, at 67c.@69c.; Canada at 70c.@72c.; old Western at 60c.@67c., closing at 60c.@65c. in store and delivered; new Western at 50c.@56c. ₽ bushel; sales 47,000 bushels. Rye and Barley have been inactive. 3,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands at $1 15@$1 22½ ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand, at 60c. @90c. for poor to choice, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 18,353 hides, sales 35,800 hides; and 167 bales do., the latter including: 6,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@27½ lbs., 18½@21c. gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Culls, 21½ lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, in bond, 21½ lbs., 16½c. gold, usual selection; 700 Dry Corrientes, in bond, 21½ lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 1,600 Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Caraccas, 24½ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry West Indies, 18@24 lbs., private terms; 1,700 Dry Texas, 26 lbs., 12½@13c. cash, as they run; 10,800 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 40 lbs., private terms; 167 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cows, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 338,400 (same time last year 267,600—year before, 542,000,) and 160 bales. The stock consists of 118,600 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 25,700 Dry Rio Grande, 77,000 Dry Orinoco, 24,000 Dry California, 5,500 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 18,000 Dry Central America, &c., 13,000 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 3,700 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 3,000 Dry and Dry Salted Brazil, 10,000 Dry New-Orleans and Western, 20,900 Dry Texas and Southern, 14,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 2,000 Wet Salted California, 2,500 Wet Salted from England, 160 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Hull & Co. review thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been moderately active during the week under a fair demand from both sections. The sudden advance in gold has made no quotable change in prices, though having a tendency to increase the firmness of holders, and at the close our outside figures are more readily obtained. The receipts from the tanneries for the week foot up a little more than 30,000 Sides, and with fair sales the stock remains about the same as last week—small and poorly assorted. Oak Sole continues in fair active request, and full outside rates are readily paid for prime parcels. The stock and receipts are small. Upper in the Rough is in moderate demand at firm prices." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in good demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 55; Lard Oil at $1 80@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 57@$1 60 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 42½c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@58c. for do., free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, opening at firmer prices, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 5,300 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$30 75 for new Mess, closing at $30 50 cash; $29@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $26 50@27 for new Prime Mess; $24@$24 50 for new Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,250 bbls. new Mess, May, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 25@$30 87½ ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon continues quite dull, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear, 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear, 16½c.@16½c., ₽ lb. Dressed Hogs are inactive and nominal. Lard is quiet but very firm to-day: sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and 22½c. for Extra, ₽ lb. Beef is in demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21 @$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 420 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams are very quiet at $47@$47 50 ₽ bbl. Sales 94 bbls. Butter is in request at 30c.@45c. for State and 30c.@40c. for Western. Cheese is in fair demand, at 8c.@20c. ₽ lb.

SKINS—Deer were in active demand during the early part of the week, and large sales were effected at an advance over previous rates. The advance in gold has, however, checked the inquiry, and quotations at the close of the week are nominal. Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ₽ lb. Goat continues in fair demand, at full rates, with a moderate stock on hand. We note sales of 5,500 Tampico, 9,500 Cape, part to arrive, 2,700 Payta, and 3,700 Buenos Ayres, all on private terms. Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c.; Curacoa, —, cash, in gold; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 55c.@60c. each.

SUGARS—Are quite firm, but not active. Sales since our last, 580 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 14½c.@16½c. ₽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 48,000 lbs., at 21c.@22½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 107,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12½c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., in bond, at $2 26½ ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy to-day, with 583 vessels of all classes in port. No important engagements transpired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY AND COUNTRY, for thoroughly experienced cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and housemaids, (Protestants and Catholics,) with unexceptionable references to the first families, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a family; understands dressmaking; also all kinds of plain sewing; very best of City reference; wages not so much the object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 226 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a lady and take care of grown children, and seamstress; has best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 308 21st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist with the washing if required; would go in the country with a good family; has good City reference. Call at No. 241 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., for three days, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to go in the country. Address M. P., No. 411 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO IS A first-class washer and ironer and can give the best of City references, a situation in a private family going to the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, WHO IS willing to assist with the coarse washing, a situation in a private family, either in City or country; is a good bread-maker and pastry cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; the best of reference will be given. Call at No. 200 West 21st-st., corner 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a number of recommended first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, both City and country, hotels and boarding-houses.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO IS a good baker and pastry cook, a situation a short distance in the country; she is perfect master of her business, and can find the best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for an experienced infant's nurse; one who is thoroughly capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 101 West 14th-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, GOOD-NATURED girl, who can milk and make butter and is willing to make herself generally useful, a situation in the country; she is a good washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, by a little private family who board in the country all Summer, and would take a good girl with them. Apply at No. 155 East 49th-st., seventh stone front from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and assistant nurse; can cut and fit for children; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a young educated widow lady, who understands all the duties of a good housekeeper, and willing to work; best references. Address Mrs. A. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of well-recommended girls, for City and country, in private families, hotels, summer-houses, &c. Apply at No. 90 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing, or would take care of a grown child; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an efficient, capable and well recommended young woman in the country on the seashore. Can be seen for three days at 6 Sands-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

WANTED—BY A TIDY, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a small family; makes pastry, soups and jellies; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as nurse and seamstress; nine years' good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 118 13th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO OUT by the day as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; would prefer the care of grown children; has good City reference. Call at No. 110 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; understands baking in all branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 207 East 35th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references; country preferred. Apply at No. 123 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to go to the country as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman; best of City references given. Inquire No. 500 Canal-st., in the bakery, one door from Greenwich.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to wait on a lady and sew, or would mind grown children. Can be seen at No. 90 West 20th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmhands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and responsible young man; is a good groom and driver; can work in garden, milk, and willing to be generally useful; would like a place with a cottage for his wife to live in; no children; has lived nearly three years with his last employer, to whom he refers; is a careful and trusty servant; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place by a very respectable middle-aged single man; understands fully the treatment and driving of horses, plain gardening, milking cow, &c.; is a careful and responsible man, with good references; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION for a boy about fifteen years old, who has been with him about three years; would be useful and ready for all work; can help a coachman and assist in a stable. Address P. A. HARGOUS, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; is willing and obliging; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has no objections to the country; would make himself useful; can come well recommended. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as coachman or to assist in gardening; would like to go into the country; best of City reference. Address J. B., coachman, at P. Trainor's, saddle and harness maker, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class cook: French, Italian, English, American game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good references; hotels, boarding-houses, private families; call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, SINGLE young man a situation as groom and to work in a garden or round a gentleman's place; can milk and is not afraid to work. Can be seen for two days at Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman and gardener, 25 years old, of good address and excellent City reference, a place; is willing to make himself useful, and work for $20 a month. Call or address ARTHUR, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or waiter; country preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 at his present employers, No. 86 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant English waiter in a private family; best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 207 East 35th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man a situation as coachman and plain gardener; good City reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; either City or country; can give the best of reference as to capability. Address P. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and reliable man as coachman, (English;) town or country; City references. Address TOMPKINS, No. 25 East 12th-st., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended. Apply or address Mr. McGUAN, No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; best of City reference. Call, for two days, Monday and Tuesday, at No. 119 East 22d-st.; no objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Call or address C. GRAHAM, No. 66 University-place, harness-maker.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; best of City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at E. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.; or a note addressed to COACHMAN, as above, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, (single;) understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call on or address JOSEPH, care of Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN Irish Protestant or Scotch young woman, who understands baking and is willing to go to the country for three months; small family, and liberal wages according to capacity given; good nature, civility and neatness required. Apply between 11 and 2, for two days, at No. 21 East 24th-st.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERVANTS immediately for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages; such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A BANK BOOK-KEEPER; ONE having experience and competent to keep one of the individual ledgers of a large city bank, and none other, may apply, giving name, address and reference to Box No. 53 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN TO sell lumber and take charge of a saw-mill in Pennsylvania; one experienced in the business preferred; best of reference required. Address P. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—WHITE OR COLORED—who is accustomed to City driving and care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful; best references required. Call at Fulton-av., first house above Grand-av., Brooklyn; house on hill.

CLOTHING FOREMAN WANTED—IN A manufacturing clothing house near New-York. Replies will state experience, salary expected and Post-office address. Address L. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED nurse, to take the entire charge of an infant; the best of City recommendations required. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply for two days, before 1 o'clock, at No. 231 West 21st-st., (old No. 155,) between 7th and 8th avs. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST in the washing and ironing; also a smart colored boy as waiter; unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 56 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN AN ENGINE FOR a planing mill; 2 men on railroads; valet to go to Cuba; clerk for a steamboat. Apply to WILSON & CO., No. 146 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COOK IN A medium-sized yacht; also a colored boy as waiter in a private family. Address Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER; MUST be an excellent penman, and able to furnish best of reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LETTER ENGRAVER to go to Chicago. Apply at No. 2 Maiden-lane. CHAS. E. HALE & CO.

WANTED—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman; a steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN in a sociable private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, with large room, or parlor and room connecting, with bath, gas, &c; location between 8th and 25th sts.; west side preferred. Address with terms, &c., W. H. O., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

NO. 116 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board, in one of the finest locations in this City, may be had by a few single gentlemen, or one or two gentlemen and their wives, upon an early application.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, in one of the healthiest locations in the City. No. 400 West 23d-st., corner 9th-av.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—THOSE DESIRING country board can have it within two blocks of Central Park, and all the pleasure of a country home, by applying at fifth house, east of 3d-av., and 78th-st.

AT NO. 204 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A handsomely furnished parlor floor, four rooms, extra size, with private table, or with dining-room and kitchen, for housekeeping.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SECOND AND THIRD floors, for gentlemen; cool, airy, double house; convenient to hotels, restaurants and two lines of cars. No. 61 Amity-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Terms very low for the Summer. House first-class; finely located. References.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, newly and handsomely furnished, to let, en suite, or single, at No. 76, near Delmonico's. Prices moderate. Reference required.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., within thirty minutes of Broadway, New-York City. Location healthy and unsurpassed. Terms very moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO SINGLE gentlemen, without board, in a brown-stone house en suite or singly; terms very moderate; reference required. Apply or address OWNER, No. 149 East 49th-st.

SEVERAL CHEAP, PLEASANT HOMES, with or without a few acres of land; also a country-store, only $1,000, and one $3,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 62 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A room with alcove, handsomely furnished. Also smaller rooms, all without board, for gentlemen.

PLEASANT AIRY ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable; house convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, singly or en suite; hot and cold water, closets, &c.; table first-class.

A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished for gentlemen, at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AT NO. 39 5TH-AV.—ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, with or without board, on reasonable terms, to first-class parties. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Apply at No. 101 Willow-st.; references required.

NO. 360 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

OAK PARK,

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of Charles De Revere, news agent, Tarrytown, or, of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Lispenard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE at Rockaway, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey. The advertiser will take five or six persons for the Summer; house large and pleasantly situated in a healthy location; fine lawn and shade trees; stream on the place, with fishing and bathing; terms moderate. Address S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 Post-office, New-York.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY for gentlemen and families. N. B.—Parties wishing board or rooms can see descriptions that cannot fail suiting. Call or address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR LLEWELLYN PARK—At Orange, N. J., for one or two select families. The house is finely situated, ten minutes' ride from the Park, 2½ miles from depot; coach-house and stables. For particulars apply to Mrs. M. A. SAVIER, North Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFULLY LOCATED, one mile from Williamsbridge on the Harlem Railroad, 1¼ hours' ride from the City; fine grounds attached; a few families can be accommodated; no extra charge for stable accommodations; references exchanged. E. W. TAYLOR.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS can be accommodated with first-class board in a very cool and pleasant two-story and attic double brick house, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y.; price for adults, $7 to $8 per week. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE WINDLE HOUSE, at Tarrytown, is now open for the reception of boarders; it is within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River R. R. depot, and is one of the finest locations in Westchester County.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE for one or two select families; the house is finely situated in the highlands, about three miles north of the Peekskill Railroad depot. For further particulars apply to CYRUS W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A modern-built furnished house; 10 rooms, attic and good cellar; on high ground, and pleasant prospect, 3 miles from Lake Mahopac. For particulars apply to CHARLES MERRILL & SONS, 556 Grand-st., N. Y.

BOARD AT BERGEN POINT—IN A FIRST-class private boarding-house; boating, bathing and fishing; cars and boats every half hour from foot of Liberty-st. Apply to J. W. PALMER, No. 61 Barclay-st., or at the house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms, with board, from July 1 to Sept. 15. Apply by letter, or personally, to Miss E. L. LAWTON, Stockbridge, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD IN CATSKILL—Location delightful and healthy; fine view of mountains; rooms very desirable. Address Box No. 185 Catskill P. O. Small children not taken; terms $8 to $10.

BOARD AT MILTON.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons wishing board can find desirable accommodations in a fine, healthy location, by addressing Box No. 110 Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—DELIGHTFUL SITUATION, pleasant rooms, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Address A. C. S., Tarrytown Post-office.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

$4.—BOARD FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN; instruction if desired. Adults $8. Address Box No. 323 Pittsfield, Mass., Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, A LAWYER OF energy and ability, of a few years' practice, to be connected with a law firm in New-York City; one from the interior of New-York State or the Eastern States preferred. Address LAWYER, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man having this amount to invest, can learn of a largely paying cash and manufacturing business, by addressing L. R. T., *Times* Office.

FACTORY FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Consisting of two 3-story brick buildings, with stack-chimney, and suitable for any kind of business. McMANUS & LEWIS, 81 Nassau-st., Room 10.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER with $10,000 to extend in an established and very profitable cash manufacturing business. Address EMERSON, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FOR SALE

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

FOR SALE—The valuable property on the northeast corner of Washington-square and Macdougal-st., comprising two first-class dwelling-houses (under lease to May next) and stables in the rear, with stable entrance by rear alley.

ALSO, TO RENT,

Stable in the rear of one of the above houses, first-class, with water and gas. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,
(REAL ESTATE AND MINING BUREAU,)
No. 70 Broadway, New-York City,

Now offers at low prices some valuable tracts of farming, grazing and timber lands in Virginia and elsewhere; also, approved mineral properties in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, on desirable terms for working or re-selling.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The homestead farm of Joseph Davis, deceased, late President of the Middletown Bank, situate about two miles from the large and flourishing village of Middletown, on the Erie Railway, about 60 miles from New-York; containing 147 acres; is in a high state of cultivation, with excellent buildings; fitted up as a private residence by the late proprietor, and is a first-class farm and very desirable country residence. Also, an excellent farm adjoining the above, containing 388 acres, with two sets of farm buildings and two tenant houses; has been owned and occupied as two farms. This property is situate in a most healthy section of the country, and is within 2½ hours' ride from the City, and is offered for sale by the executors to close the estate.

Inquire of HENRY C. HALSEY, No. 40 Leight-st. New-York, or of the executors, at Middletown Bank, New-York. Possession given immediately.

JAMES B. HULSE, }
JOHN G. WILKIN, } Executors.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM and mill, 11 miles from Richmond, Va., for sale privately. This is one of the most valuable farms in this neighborhood, being accessible to the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the house being within 10 minutes' walk from the depot; the farm contains about 273 acres, of which one-half is in good timbered land, and the other half in grass, clover, wheat and oats; there is a good comfortable dwelling on the place, with barns, stables, and all the other necessary outhouses, a fine spring and well; also a grist and saw mill in good running order, water sufficient to keep them in operation the whole year and enjoying a good patronage; the orchard is large and consists of all the best and choicest fruits; the country is one of the finest and most healthy in the State. For particulars address L. WAGNER, Richmond, Va.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale, a very desirable residence, located at New Hackensack, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie and 5 miles from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River; near churches, stores, &c., &c.

The house is large, commodious, and in good repair, with a noble piazza the whole length of the house, marble mantels; good well of water, &c.; wagon-house, stables, wood sheds, &c.

Ten acres of land, well stocked with vegetables, fruits of all kinds, &c.

Price $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Rye, within a short distance of the Rye and Portchester Depots of the New-Haven Railroad. House large, and has all the modern improvements, carriage-house and outbuildings, all first-class; fine kitchen garden and nearly 8 acres of ground; all laid out in the best style, with fancy fish ponds, gravelled walks, flower beds, fine shade and fruit trees in great abundance, an unobstructed view of Long Island Sound for more than 20 miles. Will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for immediately, with furniture, stock, &c., &c. Possession at once. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated on Long Island; one hour from the City, 10 minutes from station, perfectly healthy situation; farm of 27 acres highly cultivated land; large double mansion with wing and cupola; over 200 fruit trees, garden of 1½ acres, all made; fine lawn ornamented with evergreens; outbuildings numerous and nearly new; ice-house filled, and everything in good order; terms easy. Apply to GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 12, third floor, from 10 to 1.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad at Syosset depot. Farm 78 acres, 26 acres wood timber. Farm contains variety of choice fruit trees full bearing, and abundance of other fruits; also, large pond and well of water. Location healthy, dwelling large and convenient; barn and other outbuildings suitable to the place. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply on premises to STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 43 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hempstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchards, fine springs, &c., &c., and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. MUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N.J. It has cost above $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—At Newburgh, a country seat, with 16 acres of land; house large, with modern conveniences; ground handsomely laid out, and planted with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees; abundance of fruit; excellent kitchen garden; ice-house filled; views of the river unsurpassed. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOBOKEN, New-Jersey, one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse-cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A few minutes' walk from the railroad station, from 10 to 15 acres of land, with house, barn, carriage-house, granary, &c.; fine spring water, conveyed by pipe through house and barn; abundance of apple, pear and ornamental trees, berries, &c. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE City, a very beautiful country seat containing 15 acres, laid out in magnificent style; the residence is elegant, has all the modern improvements, and is considered one of the handsomest and most complete places in the vicinity; would be sold low. Particulars by CHS. T. CHESTER, No. 104 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, A COTTAGE CONTAINING eight rooms, with cellar; nearly three lots of ground; the choicest kind of fruits, pears, grapes, strawberries; shrubbery of all kinds; for the sum of $2,800, half cash. Inquire of C. HOWELL, on the premises. Call and see for yourself.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—DESIRABLE country seat; large house, with all City conveniences; 30 minutes from 30th-st.; good outbuildings; neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy; abundance of shade and water. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE.—126 acres, with dwelling, barn, &c.; a never-failing water-power, and a large home demand for flour and feed; location at a thriving village, 75 miles from New-York; will be sold at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, A FINE COUNTRY residence, with about 15 acres of choice land, on the main road to Canterbury, one mile from the landing. For particulars inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 239 Washington-st., or O. S. CLARK, on the premises.

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished at Elizabeth, Newark, Brooklyn, New-London, &c.; immediate possession. Inquire at SMITH BROTHERS', No. 159 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED place at Lloyd's Neck, known as the Fort Hill Farm, 44 acres of land, fine water front, good house, 38x38, filled in with brick. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL near N. P. Willis', in a beautiful location, a first-class furnished house, with stables, garden, &c.; also, a nice, new Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, unfurnished. Apply to HORMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-SEVEN ACRES LAND FOR sale, orchard, no buildings; 3 acres wood, half mile from Mulford, Central Railroad, N. J. Apply to W. BOARD, Mulford.

FINE FARM—WITHIN HALF MILE OF RAHWAY Railroad Depot; every variety of fruit. Also, splendid river fronts for sale. One hundred other farms in New-Jersey. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

A BARGAIN—HOUSE AND 2½ LOTS AT HARLEM for sale, with possession, 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 11 rooms, gas, bath, &c.; price $10,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

$6,000 FOR A THREE-STORY BRICK house, well located up town; modern improvements; immediate possession; great bargain. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING AND LOT, No. 216 West 43d-st., 25 by 100 feet, suitable for any business. Inquire of JAMES VAN BUREN, No. 49 Washington Market.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A HOUSE, containing 11 rooms, with outbuildings, and 4 acres of land, well located, with various kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Inquire of R. WATROUS, 85 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PLOTS OF LOTS, FROM 58th to 110th sts., between 4th and 8th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS ON 4TH OR PARK-AVS., 39th and 40th-sts. Will be sold separately or together. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED country seat. Apply to Box No. 30 Rye Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR SEVERAL years a delightfully-located, furnished house, with convenient outbuildings, abundance of fruit, first-rate garden ready made. The place is of easy access, about 20 miles from this City, and very healthy. For particulars inquire at No. 149 Madison-av.

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE TO LET.—A commodious, elegant and fully furnished cottage, with stable, ice-house, (filled,) and fine well of water, at Rockaway, will be let for the season, near the beach. Inquire at No. 42 Warren-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, quarter of a mile from the depot, a two-story frame house, lawn and stable; seven trains each way daily; steamboat communication. Rent $1,000. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FINE HOUSE, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, and $700 only for furniture, which cost $1,000, in good healthy location. Apply to J. S., New-York *Evening Express* Office, from 12 to 1.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT MOTT Haven; 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge, a fine house, 16 rooms, with garden and stable. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, [illegible]

TO LET.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Parties going out of town can have their rents collected by a responsible agent. Advances made. Also for sale, some good tenement property. Apply to J. COIT, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—SITUATED on Myrtle-av., corner Lewis-st., Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms, with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements. Grounds, comprising about two acres, are handsomely laid out in garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Place possesses all advantages of the country, and is within easy access of the City, being 40 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries by cars which pass the door. Apply to R. H. JOHNSON, No. 173 Pearl-st., or W. R. BUNKER, at office of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT for the season, in Luzerne, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; five minutes' walk from a charming lake, surrounded by fine mountain scenery; fishing, hunting, &c., in the neighborhood; house in pleasant grounds; lawn, shade and fruit trees, &c.; terms $450, till 1st October. Address ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., or O. W. C. SCHACK, Esq., No. 30 New-st., New-York, as to locality.

PLANDOME.—TO RENT, FOR THE SEASON, the furnished residence of the late Singleton Mitchell, at Manhasset, Long Island. Plandome is beautifully situated on Manhasset Bay, about 18 miles from New-York, and is accessible by steamboats from Peck-slip every afternoon and Long Island Railroad twice a day. The location is perfectly healthy, and for beauty of scenery, pleasant drives, boating, fishing and sea-bathing, cannot be surpassed. For further particulars apply to POTTER & WILLIAMS, No. 218 Front-st., or address ROBERT MORRELL, Manhasset, Long Island.

NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—TO let, furnished, for the Summer or longer, a country residence, ten minutes from cars or boat; eleven rooms and kitchen, carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, garden, abundance of fruit, plenty of land, magnificent view of the river; occupied last Summer by D. Lord, Esq. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to Room No. 7, 21 Nassau-st.; or to Mrs. G. B. SMITH, Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDSON River, at Inwood, Tubby Hook.
To let, furnished house at Peekskill, N. Y.
To let, furnished house at Elizabeth, N. J.
To let, furnished house at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

PORT CHESTER.—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER or longer if required, a small country place in the village of Port Chester, within five minutes' walk of the depot; the house is new and convenient, with seven rooms. Apply to Mr. MARSHALL, ticket agent, at the depot there, or to JOHN BROOKS, corner Cherry and Catharine sts., New-York.

NAHANT, MASS.—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON—One of the best houses on the peninsula, within three minutes walk of the ocean; wide, double balcony, 14 rooms, fine stable and bath-house; garden contains every variety of fruit in abundance. The place will be cared for at the expense of the owner. G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms to three or four gentlemen; handsome parlor and bedroom for one or two gentlemen; a few single bedrooms; most eligible location in the city. No. 20 11th-st., close to Broadway and St. Denis Hotel; 5th-av. stages pass the door; Broadway cars at end of the block.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, corner of the turnpike road and Cebra-av.; house has 20 rooms, with all modern improvements, stone stable, ten acres of lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. KEUTGEN, No. 163 William-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, FROM THE 1ST of June, a handsome French villa, with two acres, furnished; in perfect order; within an hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County. Rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR the Summer in a rural district near Madison-square, Poughkeepsie. Inquire of CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., No. 103 Fulton-st., or C. W. SWIFT, Esq., Poughkeepsie.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Twelve rooms; gas and water in; three-quarters acre; laundry detached; stable, shade, fruit, garden, &c.; river view; within half mile of depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 35 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE, $1,500 RENT—well located; all modern improvements; small part of the furniture to be purchased. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY AND 12TH-ST. TO LET—A spacious hall or salesroom; also front and corner rooms. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ELEVEN rooms, at Bay Side, Flushing; water privileges, stabling, shade trees, vegetables. Address GEORGE BRADISH, Flushing, L. I.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Large house with shady grounds, 7 acres in extent; one mile this side of Fort Hamilton on the bay shore. Apply to R. C. WHITE, No. 92 Warren-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light, airy rooms, situated at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE in the building.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET two large rooms, with good board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 216 West 15th-st., near 7th-av. Reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, No. 34 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., have the entire second floor to rent, furnished, to a party of gentlemen. Apply as above.

HALF OF HOUSE IN EAST 23D-ST., five rooms and front basement, nicely furnished for housekeeping; rent $90 a month. Address L. DACHAUER, No. 103 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 35 WALL-ST., entrance from Wall-st., and No. 13 Broad-st., opposite the Stock Exchange. Apply to GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, at Cornwall, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the very large and elegant brown-stone mansion No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on premises before 11 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT TO A private family only: $250 per month to 1st May next. Address Box No. 569 Post-office.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A COMMODIOUS residence at Islip, L. I. Rent $1,200. Inquire of E. SPROUT, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCO'S
GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS
FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE IN CORRECTING IRREGULARITIES, REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MONTHLY TURNS FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, AND
ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.
Price $1 per box; six boxes $5; sold by all Druggists.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S BUTTONHOLE Machine makes splendid buttonholes on linen, cotton, silk, or any light fabric. Salesroom, No. 491 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP-BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works. Also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE COLLEEN BAWN. Characters by Messrs. C. Walcot, W. H. Norton, Chas. Peters, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Blanche Grey, Miss Mary Carr, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK. Characters by Messrs. Charles Dillon, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, DAVID COPPERFIELD.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE WOMAN IN RED, GALE BREEZELY.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THREE FAST WOMEN and ROBERT THE DEVIL. Characters by G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring and the company.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, GRAND OPENING NIGHT. This opera troupe comprises the following artistes: Miss Caroline Richings, Miss Zelda Harrison, Mrs. Sophie Mozart, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Ed. Seguin. Julius Eichberg, Conductor.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHANDY MAGUIRE, AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: OLD TIME'S ROCKS—THE LIVE INGIN, &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., BARBARA ALLEN, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY—OPEN AND FREE.

WASHINGTON HALL,
Williamsburgh.
THE ALLEGHANIANS, Vocalists and Bell-players.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Boston* and the *Aleppo* reached this port yesterday, with one day's later news from Europe. The war question was still unsettled, but a general impression was prevailing that the maintenance of peace was somewhat more assured than at previous advices. Rumors of an approaching Congress continued to circulate; but Italy and all the German Powers showed no signs of relaxing their warlike preparations. An interesting debate on the bombardment of Valparaiso took place in the British Parliament on the 15th inst. The financial panic in England was rapidly subsiding.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Canal Board has appointed N. S. Benton, the Auditor of the Canal Department, to visit Washington and lay before the Committee on Commerce of the Senate the views of the Board relative to the Niagara Ship Canal. The Board declare that "the passage of the bill would be inimical to the commercial interests of the State, without advantage to the Western States; would tend to forestall and supersede the system of canal improvements and enlargements which has distinguished the policy of this State during the last half century; would excite the apprehensions of our people that the General Government was assuming a questionable authority in derogation of the constitutional rights of the State.

Gov. Brownlow writes to the Nashville *Press* that the people throughout East Tennessee, with the exception of a few localities, are quiet and peaceable. In some cases discharged Union soldiers have been killed by bushwhackers, who are believed to be returned rebel soldiers. Lying reports of the persecution of former rebels by Union men have been sent to Washington, and persons have been sent by the Government to ascertain the facts. Among these commissioners is Gen. Granger. The Governor says nine-tenths of the people are for the Franchise law, and will see that it is carried out.

At the time of the explosion of the nitro-glycerine in the yard of Wells, Fargo & Co., in San Francisco, a lad was sitting at his desk writing, while plastering and timber fell around, without so much as hurting a hair on his head. The same boy was sitting on the paddle-box of the steamer *Yosemite*, when she was blown up, on a trip to Sacramento, and was blown entirely across the river, when he coolly swam back to the wreck to offer assistance to the less fortunate passengers.

Reports have been received at Chattanooga of the murder at Resaca, Ga., of a Union man named Willis, on his way home from church with his wife. Six men, armed with guns, suddenly appeared on the roadside and ordered him to halt. One villain levelled his gun, when Mrs. Willis caught the assassin's hand and the ball passed over Mr. Willis' head. The rest immediately fired, all the shots taking effect, killing Willis at once. After cursing and abusing his wife, the murderers fled.

On the night of the 22d, three men entered the house of Mr. Levi Harbour, about three miles south of New-Berlin, Sangamon County, Ill., and, after binding him, his wife and son, who were asleep at the time of the entrance, robbed the house of $750 in gold, about $80 in silver, and $1,620 in greenbacks, and decamped, leaving the occupants of the house bound. They remained in that condition until released by the neighbors next morning.

The Utica *Herald* learns that the "Trevon Scholarship" of Madison University has been filled and the donors have added $10,000, so that a number of free scholarships remain to be filled next year by soldiers who have not means sufficient to prosecute their studies; also that within the past two years one gentleman has given the University $50,000, and another $40,000.

In boring for coal at St. Joseph, Mo., a depth of three hundred and fifty feet has been reached. Two veins of coal have been passed—one eighteen inches and the other two feet thick. Below the second vein a brine has been reached; it is said to yield eighty-three per cent. of salt. It causes as much sensation in the city as if oil had been struck.

Roberts, whose statement concerning the Freedmen's Bureau recently appeared in one of the papers at Memphis, is out with a card, in which he retracts all the charges contained in his first publication, and makes humble apologies to Gen. Runkle, Mr. Smith, and other officers of the Bureau.

An expedition is now forming at St. Joseph. Mo., to go to the gold mines of Arizona and Sonora, and will start from that city about the 20th of June. The company will be under the command of Col. Kinney, late of the United States Army, and be under strict discipline. Each one will be armed with Spencer's rifle and Colt's navies.

The citizens of Detroit intend extending to Gen. Sherman a grand military and civic reception next month.

Reports from Southwestern Georgia give more favorable accounts of the crop prospect. The wheat is nearly harvested, and the yield is much above the average; the promise is better than it has been for years. About half a crop of cotton will be raised in Middle Georgia. The wheat and cotton crop are much injured; the corn is excellent.

Reports have reached Atlanta, Ga., of a bloody riot between the whites and blacks at Quincy, Fla. A negro was arrested for some offence and committed to jail, and a large number of blacks assembled and attempted to rescue him, whereupon a fight ensued between the party and the town officers, in which the Marshal was killed, and several citizens wounded.

Some burglars entered the residence of Hon. George H. Pendleton, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday night, while the family were asleep. They made themselves at home, lighted a fire, boiled some eggs, and made coffee, used the silver spoons, and, singular to say, did not steal them. They helped themselves to some clothing and departed.

George W. Sage, who murdered one child and attempted to murder two others, while robbing a house in Jennings County, Ind., several months ago, was hung on the 25th inst., at Vernon, Ind. He met his fate with comparative calmness, admitting his guilt.

Mr. Gilbreth, set by Gen. Howard to investigate the Memphis riots, reports that the citizens either neglect or decline to take any action condemnatory of the mob, and that the papers of Memphis have incited the riots, which are the natural result of their inflammatory and incendiary articles.

Sixty-six white men, confined in jail in Mobile, made a desperate attempt to escape on Monday night. They seized the jailor as he was giving them water, and locked him up. The plot was discovered, however, the alarm given, and the police arrived in time to prevent any escape.

The annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canadas will be held this year in Albany, beginning Friday, June 1. At the close of the Convention, the delegates propose taking an excursion trip to Montreal and vicinity.

A young man named Benjamin F. G. Ross was run over by the cars on the Michigan Southern Railroad, at Salem Crossing, near Laporte, on Thursday, and died in two hours. Both of his legs were cut off. He was from Decatur, Ill.

A highly respectable young man, John H. Woster, committed suicide in Green township, near South Bend, Ind., on Tuesday, by shooting himself. The deed was inspired by the fact that a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, refused to consummate the engagement.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument at Chicago has been postponed from the 13th of June to the 4th of July, when it is intended to make a grand affair. The Masonic Fraternity will conduct the ceremony.

The boat with which the four boys started for the Crib in the lake at Chicago on Sunday last has been drifted ashore, badly broken into pieces. Nothing has been heard of the boys, and they were undoubtedly lost.

W. T. Whittemore, of El Paso, Ill., has just received a verdict of $3,125 against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff was put off the cars and kicked by the conductor, on account of some dispute about his ticket.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Register* is of opinion that the failure of the wheat crop in Indiana will not be as general as estimated by a writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, but that in that particular locality, with few exceptions, the crop will prove a failure.

The Canal Board have directed the Canal Commissioners to temporarily appropriate the waters of Owasco Creek, at Port Byron, and conduct such quantities as may be required to sustain navigation on the Jordan and Port Byron levels of the Erie Canal.

The New-York State Sportmen's Convention will be held at Palmyra, beginning on Tuesday, May 29, and continuing three days. Various prizes will be contended for by marksmen, anglers, &c.

The rebel Gen. J. B. Hood is at the head of the stock Company now forming in New-Orleans, with a capital of $250,000, for the purpose of draining and sweeping the streets of the city by machinery.

James P. Luce, late Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., and editor of the Lafayette *Journal*, it is reported, succeeds Charles A. Dana as editor of the Chicago *Republican*.

Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, has been appointed by Governor Stone Commissioner for Iowa to the Paris Exposition.

LOCAL NEWS.

Richard Pollard, aged 24, and a native of Ireland, was found murdered on Saturday night in the apartments occupied by Wm. McCormick, at No. 166 East Fourth-street. Search was made for the supposed assassin without success. McCormick, however, voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday morning, stating that he had quarreled with the deceased, and had stabbed him in self-defence. Coroner Gover subsequently held an inquest upon the body, when it was stated in evidence that the two men were scuffling in the hall, when Pollard received his death wound. The Jury rendered a verdict holding McCormick for the death of the deceased. He was therefore committed to the Tombs by the Coroner. Family matters are understood to be the cause of the difficulty.

Louis A. Colin, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., of No. 11 Nassau-street, was arrested Saturday, by Capt. Jourdan, on a charge of having embezzled $42,740 from his late employers. The accused, it is alleged, abstracted certain Government and other bonds from the strong-box belonging to the firm, and appropriated them to his own use. He was held for examination by Justice Dowling, in default of $40,000 bail. The missing securities were not recovered.

All the Police Captains of this City were before the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for Licenses, on Saturday, and the Court-room at Police Headquarters was filled to overflowing by applicants who had attended to make final appeal. More than one-half of the applications were rejected. The final hearing of New-York liquor-dealers is to be resumed this morning. Treasurer Manierre had received from licenses, at the close on Saturday, $573,000. Inspector Bartram had passed 5,820 indorsed applications for licenses.

The inaugural meeting of the Annual Convention of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelites was held at the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue yesterday afternoon. The report of the Executive Committee, a lengthy and interesting document, was read, and a quantity of routine business disposed of, the Board subsequently adjourning to meet this evening at 7 o'clock, when delegates from seventy-six Jewish congregations in the United States are expected to be present.

At the conclusion of the trial, on Friday last, of the case entitled Cornell *vs.* Williams, Mr. Justice Clerke, holding the Supreme Court, Special Term, directed counsel to take immediate steps for the prosecution in a criminal Court of the plaintiff's witnesses for the crime of perjury, and directions were also given to prosecute Mr. Cornell for subornation of perjury. Measures have already been taken in compliance with the order of the Court.

Coroner Wildey held inquests yesterday over the bodies of James E. Kennedy, aged 26, and Rossanna Juley, aged 5 years. Mr. Kennedy met his death by falling from the roof of No. 297 Mott-street, on Wednesday morning. The child's death was also the result of injuries received by a fall from the fifth story window of No. 158 East Twenty-second-street, on Thursday. Verdicts of accidental death were rendered in both cases.

Rev. Charles C. Pise, the well-known pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Brooklyn, died Saturday. Dr. Pise was one of the most learned and gifted of the Roman Catholic clergy in this region. He is also well known in literature as the author of "A History of the Church," and a number of poems of merit.

Thomas J. Stowell, the lawyer who figured very disreputably in the Busteed-Wilson divorce suit, is accused of having picked Wilson's pocket of $922 50, as the two stood talking together in Chatham-street, on Friday last. Stowell is supposed to have left the country.

Thomas Murphy, aged 19, and having no occupation, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being concerned in the Forty-third-street robbery on the 12th inst., when Mr. Higgins, a cashier, was robbed of $16,480. The accused was held for examination by Justice Connolly.

There were twenty-seven arrests made during the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last night for violations of the Excise Law. Two of them were held to bail to answer the complaints. Seventeen arrests were also made for intoxication, and eighteen for disorderly conduct during the same period.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steamship *Tybee* for late Savannah papers.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble over the body of George Rottner, aged 68 years, whose death was the result of a fall down a flight of stairs on the 13th inst. Verdict—accidental death.

August Keyser, residing at No. 95 Elm-street, was stabbed in the back by Lewis McManus, during a quarrel on Saturday night. The assailant was arrested, and the wounded man removed to the hospital.

Charles Richter, a German painter, fell from a scaffold on Saturday, at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue A, being so severely injured that death ensued soon after his arrival at Bellevue Hospital.

Richard Pollard, aged 24, and a native of Ireland, was found murdered on Saturday night in the apartments occupied by Wm. McCormick, at No. 166 East Fourth-street.

There was a meeting of Fenians on Saturday night at Cooper Institute, which was addressed by Mr. Stephens, C. O. I. R. Some pertinent questions were asked him by the audience, and answered to the satisfaction of all.

A fight occurred on the Hoboken ferry-boat last night, about 7 o'clock, when an Irishman named Cullen was shot in the breast by a German named Fohey. The wound was not of a dangerous character.

A decree of divorce was ordered on Saturday, by the Supreme Court, in the case of Lizzie S. Dubois against Edward M. Dubois.

Gold fell two per cent., and Government and Railway Stocks advanced, on Saturday, on better news from Europe, and restored ease to the money market.

There was less activity in Produce and Merchandise, on Saturday. Prices favored purchasers of Flour, Grain, Pork and Petroleum. No important freight engagements were reported.

The Political Future—Dangers and Necessities of the Union Party.

The Buffalo *Express* seems disposed, without really being able, to controvert the opinions we recently expressed concerning the possibility of a modification of existing political parties, to meet new emergencies and necessities. With reference to what we said of the manner in which the Republican party was subjected to such a charge at the outset of the war, the *Express* remarks:

> "The *Times*, it seems to us, is not strictly correct in its history. The 'Union Party' *was not a new organization*, as it assumes, but the Republican party with its platform of principles, machinery, and its leaders, *taking on, in fact, a new name, to accommodate a class of patriots who had acted with the Democracy until the policy of that organization, relating to the war, disgusted them, and they desired new political associations.* The change of title was an expedient, which, in no degree involved a change of principles, or imparted to it the character of a new organization."

This is true in part; but it is not the whole truth. The Republican Party did become mainly the Union Party; but the latter was not merely the former "with a new name." It dropped some of the leading principles of the Republican Party, because they had ceased to be in issue—and it adopted principles with which the Republican Party had never had anything to do, because no issues had up to that time been made upon them. The Republican platform thus underwent some marked changes. So did its "machinery;" new Committees were chosen to organize its action. Nor were its leaders the same—for everywhere men who had been active and thorough-going Democrats, and who had never had the slightest sympathy with the distinctive principles or measures of the Republican Party, became active members, recognized leaders and candidates for office in the Union organization. We could mention many names in illustration of this, if it were worth while. It may be true that this change in the organization of the Republican Party was made to "accommodate a class of patriots who had acted with the Democracy until the policy of that organization relating to the war disgusted them, and they desired new political associations;" but this is only another way of saying what we said the other day—that new issues, new necessities, new converts and new allies demanded a *broader basis of political action* than was afforded by the Republican organization, and that the party was modified and reorganized to meet that necessity. It took a new name; it dropped into the background, as having been settled and no longer of paramount importance, its leading principle of hostility to slavery extension, and adopted the new principle of preserving the Union by arms as now the foremost and distinguishing article of its creed; it called new conventions, accepted new leaders, and was promptly reinforced and strengthened by thousands and hundreds of thousands who had acted before with the Democratic Party. And thus it was that it acquired the strength and power which enabled it to carry the nation triumphantly through the war, suppress the rebellion, maintain the paramount authority of the National Government, and preserve the integrity of the Union.

Now that beneficent change which thus came over the Republican Party, enlarging the basis of its action, widening the scope of its sympathies, and enabling it to draw to itself all that was wisest and most patriotic in the ranks of its old opponents, was a perfectly natural change—one made inevitable by the new realities of the hour, and precisely such a one as the Union Party itself must, in its turn, be subjected to if a similar emergency should arise. The Republican Party accepted the new state of things, and yielded to it. There were men in its ranks who resisted, who opposed making war for the Union, and who thought it better to be rid of Slavery even at the cost of Disunion. Gov. Chase, even when first in the Cabinet, was one of these. Mr. Greeley, in the *Tribune*, was another, and both had followers. But the mass of the Republican Party turned their backs upon all this, recognized the new state of things, and entered promptly and heartily into the new organization which thenceforth played so important a part in the history of the country.

The Union Party has carried the country through the war. That was its distinct and specific mission. It was for *that* it was organized, and it was that which drew to it the strength and vigor of the Democratic Party. It suppressed the rebellion; it upheld the authority of the Government; it preserved the Union; and, in doing all this, it destroyed slavery, and wiped out the only thing which had ever separated the Union into jarring and discordant sections and brought its integrity into serious peril. That danger is passed. The war is over. Who does not see that new necessities must now arise, and that they must be met precisely as all others have been—by a corresponding modification of political parties?

Upon this point the *Express* says:

> "It is true that the Union Party 'carried the country through the war, saved the Government from overthrow, and delivered the nation from the perils of rebellion.' But when it had accomplished that work, *its destiny was not fulfilled. The future demands its services as much as the past*, and it is not to be discarded and laid aside because, under 'a new state of things' and 'new necessities,' 'the Republican Union Party, just at the present moment, seems to be under the control of men and principles never, heretofore, admitted to such authority.' The party may make mistakes in its issues and its leaders, but, having saved the Government, *it will continue to occupy its sphere in the politics of the nation.* Men may desert it—all parties have their deserters—*but its vitality will suffer nothing from such a loss, and it will move on with the work of protecting a preserved Government from the dangers of future treason and rebellion.*"

These are "glittering generalities" that do not solve the difficulty. What *steps* shall be taken to "protect a preserved Government"—by what *line of policy* shall "future treason and rebellion" be prevented?—these are the questions which parties in the immediate political future must answer. All parties and all men agree as to the result desired; it is touching the means of its attainment that they differ; out of that difference will grow the issues upon which parties will now divide. It is scarcely worth while for the *Express* to belittle it as a matter of individual "desertions" from the Union Party—too trifling to affect its integrity or its strength. The Executive Department of the Government adopts one line of policy, and a portion of the Union Party in Congress puts forth another. Mr. Stevens, and those who act with him, insist on "protecting a preserved Government" by treating the States lately in rebellion as conquered provinces or as territories, by confiscating their property, denying them representation, disfranchising their people, imposing upon them universal negro suffrage, and so crushing their energies and depriving them of political power as to render resistance hereafter hopeless. Does the *Express* believe that the Union Party, continuing its activity on such a basis as this, can continue its successes? With such a platform, and with such leaders, can it "continue to occupy its sphere in the politics of the nation?"

The idea is preposterous. No sagacious politician can for a moment deem it possible. If the Union Party had been guided by prudence, moderation and magnanimity—if its leaders in Congress had been men who sought to unite, strengthen and enlarge its active usefulness, instead of pushing personal opinions and promoting factious designs, they would have retained the hearty sympathy and cooperation of the President, commanded the assent of the great mass of the people, planted the germs of a strong Union Party in every Southern State, destroyed forever all possibility of mere sectional divisions, and made the Union Party the strongest, most permanent and most beneficent political organization this country has ever seen. As it is, they have nearly wrecked it. By skillful pilotage, by wise forbearance and deference to clashing convictions, something of this may yet be saved. But without these, there is but one alternative—either such a modification of existing parties as shall meet the new emergencies of the hour, or a sweeping triumph of the Democratic Party in 1868. And the choice must be made very soon.

Bad Temper and Worse Taste.

Mr. Stevens made rather a melancholy exhibition of bad temper in the House on Saturday. A clause in the Tax Bill under discussion provided for the appointment of a Special Revenue Commissioner by the Secretary of the Treasury, to fill a bureau in that Department; whereupon the venerable member launched out into a vehement denunciation of the Secretary, which would have been edifying if it had been a little less absurd and disgusting. Mr. Stevens denounced Mr. McCulloch as an apostate, because he told some member of Congress "who called upon him for an appointment," that he would "appoint no man who does not support the President's policy."

Here is some of the rhetoric in which he indulged:

> "It is, therefore, for this House to let the people of the country know whether officers are to be sacrificed to this determination of the subordinates of the President. *If we do not stand by them they will not stand by us, and they ought not.* It is time that we built up a wall against such tyranny as this. *It is malfeasance in office.* I have already ascertained that four of the subordinates of the President have made the same declaration. If I were a little younger—and I shall be in a week, I think—I would let those officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation, *before which men who are guilty in office shall be brought, and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them.* Sir, we are recreant to our own interests—we are recreant to our own dignity—we are recreant to the interests of the country—*if we do not stand by those who stand by us.* We must take care that no more patronage shall be put into the hands of any man to be abused—avowedly abused. It is time that we spoke aloud and let our friends abroad know that they are in no danger; that *they shall not be sacrificed because they stand by Congress; because they are not the tools of a recreant President.*"

Mr. Stevens is determined that no man shall be sacrificed for "standing *by us*"—but if he "stands by" the President, it is quite another thing! The President is denounced as a traitor and apostate for not appointing to office those who resist, denounce and defame him, and Congress is called on to protect them! Men, in the heat of party resentments, sometimes do and say very foolish things; but they seldom stultify themselves quite so thoroughly as this.

Mr. Stevens got very little sympathy in the House with his intemperate and irrational indignation. He offered an amendment providing that *Congress*, by joint resolution, should make appointments in the Executive Departments, and did not seem in the least disconcerted on being reminded by Mr. Hale that this was directly against the explicit provisions of the Constitution. But it gradually dawned upon him that not a solitary member of the House sustained his view of the case, whereupon he withdrew his amendment.

For a man who has had so much experience in the ups and downs of political life, Mr. Stevens sustains defeats with a very bad grace. In power, he is a relentless partisan, never yielding anything whatever to any man who does not agree with him in opinion upon every point. But it is in his view a terrible crime for the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, or anybody else, to act in any degree or to the slightest extent upon the same principle. Mr. Stevens ought to have learned long ago that, in political conflicts, there may be blows to take as well as blows to give; and he should bear occasional rebuffs of this kind with a better grace and a milder temper.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso—Discussion in the House of Commons.—A lively conversation on the bombardment of Valparaiso took place in the House of Commons on the 15th instant. We give the substance of the discussion in other columns. The commercial members of the House, such as Mr. Thomas Baring, are disposed to blame the British Admiral (Denman) for neglect of duty, as well as to censure the Government for not having taken more thorough precautionary measures to protect the rights and property of British residents. Admiral Denman finds earnest defenders in some of his professional friends in the House, one of whom, Admiral Walcot, rather frankly admits that, if the British fleet had undertaken to attack that of Spain, the five vessels belonging to the former would have been blown out of the water. Mr. Layard made an elaborate, but not very clear, defence of the Government's policy of neutrality, and gave a new version of what was said and done by Gen. Kilpatrick and Commander Rodgers. The discussion altogether fails to throw much additional light upon the extraordinary circumstances of the bombardment; and we doubt if the Government of her Catholic Majesty will be greatly disturbed by the denunciations which the barbarous orders given to Admiral Nuñez have called forth.

The Latest Aspect of the Financial and War Panic in Europe.

The later news from Europe this morning bears out the comparatively favorable estimate of the financial and political situation, which was brought by the arrivals on Saturday.

The Auxerre speech, as might have been looked for, is found upon closer examination, to admit of a variety of interpretations. The motives of the speech, moreover, which it is so important to reach, are found to be of as dubious and conjectural a character as is the Imperial phraseology itself. The speech was *partly* delivered at Auxerre. But it was only issued in its complete form through the official organ in Paris. It may have had a special inspiration in the traditional loyalty to the Emperor's family of the district where it was delivered. It may have got its special point and force from the insubordinate temper shown in the legislative cheers which a few hours previously had greeted M. Thiers' denunciation of the Napoleonic policy of foreign intervention. It may, again, have had some of its significance in a recollection that Europe, arming to the teeth at every point to-day, had rejected the proposal for a general conference when the troubles which are now so threatening were only brewing. And yet, further, the oracle at Auxerre may have been moved to its ominous utterances by the discovery that the German Powers were proceeding with their quarrel without much apparent regard to the fact that France is still a European Power, and the Sovereign of France an authority to be consulted in any revision of the map of Europe. The untoward Mexican failure, which so forcibly illustrated M. Thiers' appeal from Cæsarism to the solid interests of the intelligent and industrious classes in France, might likewise, naturally enough, be part of the inspiration for the occasion. And looking to all these influences combined, it is not so difficult to see cause why the Emperor should relieve himself by a speech, as to understand why he was silent so long.

The most remarkable thing about this Auxerre declaration is its temper. It was unlike any previous utterance of the Emperor's in its exhibition of a passion almost amounting to rage. There was a concentrated fury, so to speak, in every sentence. The reference to the political traditions of the rural community addressed; the allusion to the character of the support on which the first Empire relied; the scorn expressed for the commercial as against the agricultural class, and the bitter characterization of the settlement of 1815—were utterances so passionate in their conception that the marvelous use of words of which the speaker is capable, utterly failed to conceal the boiling rage within him.

From this state of mind it is easy enough to conclude that the Emperor had begun to feel a terrible sense of weakness, and a failing self-confidence, which called for some noisy and loud and savage protest like that delivered at Auxerre. Whatever part Italy may have been all along playing in the Imperial interest, Austria and Prussia, as the great combatants, have evidently been going on with their dispute, in a great measure indifferent to the policy of the French Government. An equal indifference has been apparent at St. Petersburgh. And there has not been a prospective or open outbreak in Europe, probably, for centuries, that has caused less political uneasiness, or provoked so little remonstrance, in England.

Even now that the oracle has spoken, it is impossible to see that the political situation is more alarming than it was previously. Few shrewd business men in England connect the late spasmodic disturbance in a limited financial circle there with the Imperial threats—if threats they can be called. That speech rather supplied the *occasion* for the suspension of various over-speculative firms, than hastened their collapse. It was the excuse more than the cause of their downfall—the latter having been anticipated by well-informed financiers here, several months ago. Were there any proof of these facts needed, it would be found in the reports by these late mails, that the panic has subsided almost as quickly as it arose.

If, then, the Auxerre speech has not brought about any such financial revolution as the alarmists at first anticipated; if it has not aggravated the difficulties which lie in the path of peace; if the probability of a general European war is not greater to-day than it was a month ago, the Emperor will be held mainly to have been out in the provinces in an atrabillious mood, simply relieving himself by challenging the whole opposition in the French Legislature. If anything beyond this has been gained to the Imperial policy, it may be the tardy conversion of Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon to the project of a European Conference. The mantle of Lord Palmerston has fallen upon weak shoulders; and it may turn out that the shrewdness and force of character which enabled the late British Minister to resist all proposals for a formal annulment of the dynastic arrangements of 1815, for which Great Britain was primarily responsible, will be wanting when these proposals are renewed to Lord Russell's Cabinet, with actual hostilities so imminent. Meanwhile, although the situation is perhaps even less alarming than it was a week ago, the danger is far from past. A conditional convention between Prussia and Italy has come to light, which, while it does not directly threaten Austria now, would lead, in the event of actual warfare, to a practical alliance for the attainment of the mutual purposes of the allied Governments. Austria has a force, all but ready for the field, of nine hundred thousand men. Italy is collecting her whole regular military strength, and giving open encouragement to patriotic volunteers for that sort of irregular service which proved so effective an agency seven years ago. The danger, indeed, on all hands is still great; but it is so far satisfactory, at least, to find that measures of compromise are not yet altogether hopeless.

British American Confederation.—Late reports from New-Brunswick indicate, beyond doubt, that the party of Confederation are carrying everything before them in the elections. No ordinary influences, Imperial and other, are at work to get the scheme of Union affirmed in that colony. When it is finally carried there, the only remaining opponents will be Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island. And the opposition of these will not long be permitted to stand in the way of Confederation. The Queen's advisers say in plain and direct terms, that they wish henceforth to deal with only *one* Provincial Government; each separate province may have its local machinery of Government, but there must be one organ for the whole. The dissenting colonies will soon learn that this programme has to be carried out, or they will have to seek other than British protection.

Jefferson Davis—His Illness and His Imprisonment.

Dr. Cooper's report to the Secretary of War touching the health of Jefferson Davis has met a characteristic reception on the part of the Copperhead press. The *World* finds in it evidence of "the torture" of the prisoner, and the vilest epithets of the language are heaped upon the Government as the responsible author of his sufferings. And as the *World* does, so do other newspapers of the same stamp. According to their statements Davis is the victim of wanton cruelty—of cruelty so gross in its nature, and so terrible in its results, that everlasting shame is declared to be the lot of those by whose orders it is alleged to be inflicted, and of the country which tolerates the "wicked," "damning," and "horrible" proceeding.

Now, upon what ground do these accusations rest? Certainly Dr. Cooper's report furnishes nothing that can reasonably be held to justify them. It shows, indeed, that Davis' nervous system is shattered, and that he suffers from general debility; and it points, moreover, to certain circumstances incident to his confinement as having tended in some degree to aggravate some of the symptoms of his illness. Of these circumstances, the chief is the incessant tread of the military guard, which is said to have disturbed the prisoner's sleep. Assuming for the moment that the facts are stated correctly, and that they cover the whole case to be considered, what do they prove? Simply that the prisoner's health has not been benefitted by confinement. They do not imply cruelty, or even hardship, unless on the hypothesis that the imprisonment itself is unjust, or that the precautions employed for the safe custody of the prisoner are in excess of those dictated by prudence and a due regard to the magnitude of the issues involved in his case. The propriety of his arrest and confinement pending trial has not been called in question in any quarter. Despite its sympathies, the *World* has not ventured to contend that Davis should not have been arrested, or that, being arrested, he should not be held in custody until finally disposed of. This conceded, what follows? Why that the measures used to keep the prisoner in safety should correspond to the importance attached to his arrest and trial. Had he been thrust into a common jail, to feed and herd with vulgar felons, his friends of the *Daily News* and the *World* would have been furious. The epithets at present in vogue in their columns, in connection with Dr. Cooper's letter, would have been hurled at the heads of every man concerned in "the scandalous indignity." A remembrance of the tortures perpetrated at Andersonville with Davis' sanction, if not in compliance with his orders, and his indifference to the grades and condition and health of those who as prisoners became subject to his authority, might have seemed to justify ordinary prison treatment, and no more, when his own turn came. The Government, however, pursued a more humane and generous course. Davis was not confined in a common jail. He was not compelled to associate with common offenders awaiting trial. He was not put upon common prison fare, with the nursing of the common prison hospital in the event of sickness. On the contrary, he has been treated with rare and magnanimous consideration. His apartments have not been complained of. He has fared substantially, and even sumptuously, from the private table of the physician. He has daily enjoyed open air exercise. Restrictions upon his intercourse with others have been gradually relaxed. Efforts have been made, by covering the corridor floor, to mitigate the noise of the guard's disturbing tread. And it is understood that henceforward, during daylight, he will have the range of the fortress, with other favors, designed, as far as possible, to improve his health.

We contend, then, that instead of indulging in "torture," and provoking charges of "damning" and "horrible" cruelty, the Government has been signally considerate in its treatment of Davis. It has acted as toward a State prisoner, charged with the highest offence known to the law; and has throughout manifested a regard for his position and even for his convenience and comfort. That it has not been unmindful of his health, is shown by its attention to his wants, under the advice of the resident medical man. In short, all that could be done, compatible with the safe custody of the prisoner, has been done. To do more, it would be necessary to disregard the conditions of custody and to declare Davis no longer a prisoner, and we apprehend that for *that*, in advance of his trial, the country is not prepared. Being in custody, he must remain so until liberated or otherwise dealt with in conformity with law. For the ill health he may meanwhile suffer, neither the President nor Mr. Stanton can be held responsible. This would be true in regard to any prisoner, made so lawfully, although debility and sickness were shown to be a consequence of confinement. So far as we know, however, it cannot be pretended that Mr. Davis' ailments, whatever they are, originated in prison, and are consequences of a prisoner's lot. He has long been an ailing man. Years ago, neuralgic affections periodically afflicted him, and during his brief reign at Richmond he was more than once incapacitated by illness of a nervous character. Before his arrest he was physically broken down, and his alternations of irritability and depression indicated how truly the mind reflected the feebleness of the body. It is preposterous, therefore, to accept Dr. Cooper's letter as evidence of injury inflicted upon Davis by confinement. As between the prisoner and the Government it would amount to nothing, were imprisonment and illness thus fixed in the relation of cause and effect. Only humanitarianism run mad would propose to hold a nation responsible for damage to health resulting from imprisonment as the penalty of violating the nation's laws. But in reference to Davis this connection is not established. He was an invalid long prior to the rebellion; his nervous illness was a matter of notoriety during the rebellion; and though confinement at Fortress Monroe may not have improved his health, there really exists no known reason for connecting the symptoms described by Dr. Cooper with the fact of imprisonment, except in the degree to which the latter may have contributed to the already morbid irritation consequent upon the collapse of the rebellion.

But is not the delay in the trial of Davis a token of "torture?" Has not his imprisonment been "damnably" and "horribly" prolonged by the Government? The answer is obvious and decisive. Had the President chosen to direct the trial of Davis by Military Commission, his fate might have been decided immediately after his arrest. Such a method of determining the fate of the representative rebel would no doubt have been short and summary, but it would assuredly have failed to satisfy the national conscience, or to decide upon their merits the grave constitutional issues with which the judgment upon Davis is associated. In a national sense, the fate of Davis, individually considered, amounts to little. Whether he suffer the penalty prescribed for treason or be turned loose upon the world, an embodiment of baffled ambition and an illustration of an outraged nation's forbearance, is a question of comparatively small moment except to himself and those allied to him. Far different is it with the principles involved in the question of Davis' guilt or innocence as a rebel. These are vital to the Republic, and being vital, their discussion and judicial settlement should be hedged in with all possible guarantees of calmness, constitutional exactness, and justice. President Johnson, therefore, decided wisely, and in a manner of which Davis, at least, cannot complain, when he discarded the idea of trial by military commission as not justifiable in the premises, and reserved Davis for trial before a regular civil tribunal. Instead of abusing the President—for in this connection abuse of the Secretary of War is, in effect, abuse of the President—the *World*, as the apologist and advocate of Mr. Davis, should be profoundly grateful. The President has taken care that Davis shall be tried fairly, that the question of treason covered by his case shall be discussed exhaustively, and that the decision, be what it may, shall command the confidence and respect of the country. If delay has occurred, the fault is not with the President, but with certain disunion allies of the *World*; and if excitement at Richmond necessitate yet further patience, Mr. Davis may thank only those who claim to be his most devoted friends.

Unwholesome Sleep.—Some of the newspapers are sadly exercised because they learn that Mr. Jefferson Davis is unable to sleep soundly—that he is nervous, and that the very slightest noise disturbs his rest. The main cause of complaint seems to be that the tread of the sentinels afflicts his sensitive ear. Now, is it not quite possible that Mr. Davis' own conscience has something to do with this restlessness? May he not have been reading the late Mr. Lincoln's favorite play, "Macbeth," in which the ambitious Thane, after treacherously butchering his king, cries out in anguish:

> Methought I heard a voice cry: "Sleep no more!
> Macbeth does murder sleep" * * *
> Still it cried: "Sleep no more!" to all the house;
> "Glamis hath murdered sleep; and therefore Cawdor
> Shall sleep no more; Macbeth shall sleep no more."

To the guilty mind, conscience is a thing of terror, and memory an ever-present hell. The tread of sentinels at Andersonville, the dead-line and the death-shot were not conducive to the peaceful sleep of our starving prisoners. Perhaps these little incidents are not now so easily forgotten, and it is barely possible that the recollection may give an imaginary weight to the foot of the sentinel who paces to and fro before the quarters of the man who might have been merciful, but who was not. "Macbeth shall sleep no more!"

What Starvation Mr. Davis Endures.—The dispatch from Fortress Monroe, printed in another column, giving the regular bill of fare furnished for Jefferson Davis, is perhaps the best possible answer to the nonsense of the Copperhead Press about his dreadful sufferings. Here, for instance, is his Sunday "starvation:"

Breakfast—Veal cutlets, poached eggs, (two,) wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, milk, and coffee.

Dinner—Broiled chickens, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar and milk.

And so through all the week. Not one in ten of the honest workingmen of the country can afford such a bill of fare. It is about time to stop the manufacture of sickly sentiment over the condition of a man who is treated more like a prince than a prisoner.

TENNESSEE.

The Freedmen's Schools—The Freedmen's Courts Abolished—Passage of the Civil Rights Bill—The Congressional Committee—The Fenians.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 26.

Gen. S. S. Alcorn, United States Senator elect from Mississippi, has made application to Gen. Fiske, of the Freedmen's Bureau, for a teacher of a freedmen's school at Friar's Point, Mississippi.

All the Freedmens' Courts were abolished to-day by the Assistant Commissioner, the law of the State making colored persons competent witnesses in all civil courts having gone into operation.

The Civil Rights Bill legalizing slave marriages, giving their children the right of inheritance, and making all persons without regard to color equal before the law, has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, and became a law to-day.

The Congressional Committee are pursuing their investigation vigorously, examining from ten to fifteen witnesses daily. Every facility is offered them by the citizens for making inquiry thorough.

Over $1,000 were invested in Fenian bonds last night.

Several Fenian parties have left *en route* for the northern frontier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dry Goods—Market Fire—The Weather.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, May 27.

The *Journal* reports the sales of printing cloths in this market during the week at 345,000 pieces, the advance during the week being 2c.@3c. ℔ yard.

The Union foundry in Central Fall, near this city, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $8,000; insured for $3,500.

A copious, warm rain has been falling all day.

GEORGIA.

Freedmen Affairs—Arrival of Gens. Fullerton and Steedman.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, May 27.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton arrived here this afternoon from Florida. They will remain a week for the purpose of preparing a report in reference to the conduct of the Bureau and the condition of the freedmen in South Carolina, Florida and the Sea Islands.

KENTUCKY.

An Absconding Councilman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, May 26.

Benjamin S. Board, a Councilman of this city, has absconded. He is said to be guilty of forgeries and frauds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 27.

THE TIRADE AGAINST SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The scene in the House, yesterday afternoon, at the closing of the consideration of the Tax Bill in Committee of the Whole, was exceedingly unfortunate, especially for the irascible Mr. STEVENS, who was the head and front of the onslaught upon the Secretary of the Treasury. A very large majority of the Republican members, most of whom decidedly disapproved of the tone and character of Mr. MCCULLOCH's recent speech, were equally decided in rebuking Mr. STEVENS for his bitter and relentless assault—only twenty-one voting in favor of his amendment. It is gratifying to see that the Republican majority in the House are beginning to act independently of Mr. STEVENS' whip, as well as of any indiscreet utterances on the part of high officers. It is proper to state that Secretary MCCULLOCH positively denies having made any such statement regarding appointments as Mr. STEVENS attributes to him, and further asserts that he has made no removals whatever from his Department exclusively on political grounds.

THE ABUSE OF GEN. MILES.

Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS was at the Church of the Ascension this morning, escorted by Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware. In this connection I wish to call the attention of the public to the shameless representations, originating from rebel sources since Mrs. DAVIS was allowed to visit Fortress Monroe, regarding Gen. MILES. Simply because he faithfully performs his duty, without the manifestation of maudlin sentiments and sycophancy toward his prisoner, he is made the target of abuse, and this abuse is copied by Northern papers that ought to know better. There is not in the army, volunteer or regular, an officer in whom unites in a greater degree all the elements that combine to make the soldier and gentleman than in Gen. MILES. His conspicuous yet modest bravery, his battle-scarred person and his eminent science, should at least preserve him from being traduced by papers pretending to be loyal.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. HOWARD, in a communication dated May 22, addressed to the Secretary of War, transmits reports of Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner of North Carolina, and Special Inspector Brig.-Gen. F. D. SEWELL and others, with reference to the operations of the Bureau in North Carolina and Virginia. Gen. HOWARD also sends copies of orders issued by him based upon the allegations and charges made against certain officers and agents of the Bureau. Gen. HOWARD says: "As a mistake seems to prevail to this effect—that I have sought, by the publication of a private letter, to screen certain agents from the consequences of offences charged against them—I wish to say that said letter was written prior to the publication of STEEDMAN's and FULLERTON's report, and only intended to vouch for the officers referred to in the private letter received. I shrink from no investigation, but earnestly desire to bring every officer and agent who shall be guilty of any dereliction of duty or complicity in crimes to swift justice. I believe this can be effected better by having the same officer in every State charged with the duties of Assistant-Commissioner and Military Commander. Upon these points my views are set forth briefly in Circular No. 4, current series enclosed. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the majority of those officers complained of are officers selected from the army generally of excellent record, and always vouched for by men of the highest standing in the community. I earnestly recommend that hereafter a fair trial be allowed to every officer accused prior to the publication of charges against him. On the 16th of May General HOWARD issued special order No. 69, directed to Gen. W. E. STRONG, directing the examination of the following orders:

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau.

The President directs that Col. E. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner for the Freedmen's Bureau of North Carolina; Capt. F. A. SEELEY, Superintendent of the Bureau for the Eastern District of North Carolina; Capt. ISAAC ROSELECRANS, Commissioner of Subsistence of Volunteers, on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; Dr. RUSH, Medical Prveyor; Rev. Mr. FITZ, Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau for the Trent River settlement; Capt. WHEELER, agent for the Bureau at Kinston, N. C. G. O. GLAVIS, Chaplain, Superintendent, Goldsboro; Maj. J. C. MANN, Assistant Quartermaster and Financial Agent for the Southern District of North Carolina, and Maj. CHARLES J. WICKERSHAW, Sub-Agent for the Bureau at Wilmington, be immediately relieved from duty and ordered to report in arrest to Maj.-Gen. RUGER, commanding the Department of North Carolina, who will receive instructions in regard to their trial as soon as charges can be prepared against them by the Judge Advocate-General.

If the following named persons are in the employment of the Bureau, they will in like manner be relieved and ordered to report in arrest to the Department Commander: Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Massachusetts, Agent—without pay—of the Bureau in Pitt County; also his clerk, named BOYDEN; Mr. WINTHROP TAPPAN, of Maine; Mr. POTTER, said to be interested with Capt. SEELEY and Mr. BROOKS, said to be interested with Capt. ROSEKRANS in cultivating plantations; also, a brother of Capt. ROSEKRANS, said to be employed in the Commissary Department. You will please report your action in the matter, for the information of the Secretrry.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

The report of the Commission appointed by Gen. STONEMAN to investigate the causes of the Memphis riot, received at headquarters of the army, shows that the outrages upon the negroes were more likely the result of radical measures that prevailed in Tennessee than the offspring of Mr. JOHNSON's policy. It appears from the report that

For some time past the Third Regiment of United States Colored Artillery has been on duty at the post of Memphis, and, consequently, Government agents, Provost-Marshals and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau had been supported, and their orders executed by the officers and soldiers of this regiment. It is apparent that the faithful discharge of those duties would bring them naturally and unavoidably in contact, and conflict with the law-breakers and the worst class of the community, and that as mortal hatred against this regiment was thus generated in the breasts of this class of the population, the animosity created has been increased by the injudicious utterances of both parties to the controversy, and under the bellows applied from either side, must inevitably have been blown into a raging fire. Memphis is a city of 50,000 population, out of which about 3,000 can vote under the rigorous proscription imposed by the Tennessee Franchise Law. The large majority of this 3,000 are Irishmen and German Jews holding little if any property in the City and but little interested in its quiet and prosperity. The element elects the Mayor and other City officials and compels entirely the Fire and Police Department of the municipal organization. It is useless to attempt to discribe the natural and deadly enmity existing between the Irishmen and negroes, and it can easily be seen how this bitterness could be increased to violent outbreaks by contact with this colored regiment, faithfully executing the orders of their superiors. The riots, so called, were simply an onslaught upon the negroes by the police and fire companies of Memphis, incited and instigated to violence by the incendiary harangues of a Mayor of their own choice and equally worthless city officials, and the returned rebel soldiers had nothing whatever to do with the outbreak. The Mayor elected by these three thousand registered voters merits and receives the contempt of the substantial citizens and proprty-holders of that city, who, if they had a voice in the selection, would agree more willingly to take the responsibily of preserving peace and order in their community. The truth is simply this, that the disfranchisement of the citizens of Memphis has resulted in the domination of a low and worthless class, with honorable exceptions, who are directly responsible for these disturbances, and whose chosen Mayor is an even more guilty *particeps criminis*, such is substantially the information received here in official form, and it is believed that the Congressional Committee will likewise find evidence corroborating these statements.

STATE EXPENSES.

Under the Act of July 27, 1861, to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to the Governor of any State the costs, charges and expenses properly incurred by such State for enroling, &c., and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the rebellion. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, made certain rules for the preparation and settlement of claims of this character under the law named. In one of these rules it is provided that transportation and quarters for toops, at reasonable rates, will be paid. Transportation is restricted to the usual routes and modes of conveyance, and excessive quantities will not be recognized. Wagon hire for the transportation of the men themselves will not be sanctioned. Under this last clause as to wagon hire an immense amount has been rejected of claims for transportation in Iowa and other of the Northwestern States where railroad facilities and the usual routes and modes of conveyance are comparatively few. It was found imprabticable to attempt to get recruits to the rendezvous by marching them on foot, and as a necessity the men were sent in vehicles and other private vehicles. Impressed with the injustice done to the Northwestern States by the rejection of claims for wagon hire for the transportation of the men, Secretary MCCULLOCH has decided to allow for this class of transportation.

TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The Department of State has received unofficial, but reliable information, that the Imperial Government of Brazil is resolved to open the coastwise trade to ships of all nations. This concession has been obtained by the Liberal Party after a long struggle, and it is believed to be an earnest of future and still more important changes in the commercial policy of the country. The opening of the Amazon cannot be much longer delayed.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Information has been received at the Department of State that on the 9th instant the French transport steamer *Rhom* left Vera Cruz for France, having on board about one thousand soldiers whose term of service had expired. On the 10th instant the French steam packet *La France* arrived there from St. Nazaire, bringing 380 men of the file of the Foreign Legion and 15 officers of the same corps and of the Engineer Corps.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

It has been represented to the Committee of Ways and Means by leading cotton manufacturers, likely to be well informed, that the supply of good cotton suitable for American consumption is so small that it is not at all improbable but that we shall be obliged to resort to a reimportation of the article before September next.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.

The Senatorial caucus of Friday did not consider the question of adjournment or recess, as has been stated in certain dispatches from here. Reconstruction will come up in that body to-morrow, and probably reach a vote by Tuesday or Wednesday.

CORRECTION.

By the omission of a single word in my dispatch in Saturday's TIMES, with reference to the Ohio appointments, I am made to say the name of SAMUEL F. CARY, nominated for Collector of the Second District of Ohio will be withdrawn from the Senate. I meant to say the President will probably withdraw CARY's name. A number of prominent Ohioians urge this course in order to harmonize matters, and they ask that CARY be appointed to some other office.

OFFICE HUNTERS.

There are at present a large number of office-seekers and place-hunters at Washington. The recent overhauling of the appointments in Ohio and Wisconsin has brought large delegations here from those States, all of whom are ready to perform the great two-horse act required by the peculiar condition of affairs at either end of the Avenue. The supply of people willing to serve their country is apparently as great as at any time during the war.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Feeling of the People—Blacks and Whites Loafing—Horse-Thieves, &c.—Some Good Advice.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, May 13, 1866.

Either a deadly stupor has settled upon the people in this State, or else they are too busy at work to show themselves or say anything to anybody. I more than half suspect that both statements are true. There is certainly but very little being said by the people about politics now, unless we accept certain rabid, venomous newspapers as the people, (such as the Raleigh *Sentinel*, Goldsboro *News* and Newbern *Commercial*, which are all I see now-a-days,) and trade is perfectly stagnant in all of the towns. The merchants are sitting around, wearing out their pantaloon seats; stores are every now and then closing up; the railroad passenger list is as light as a prayer-meeting attendance on a rainy night, and everybody is complaining of the scarcity of money. But for the large plantations that have been quickened into life again this Spring, necessitating the use and circulation of considerable money; the presence of a limited military representation here and there, who generally spend about all the money they receive, and as fast as they receive it; and more or less of travel that is being indulged in throughout the South by explorers, speculators, drummers, officials and others from the North, the Lord only knows what the railroads, hotels and merchants would do for subsistence, and the people generally for currency! Added to this, turpentine is beginning to come in pretty freely now, which with resin and tar, and the early vegetables and fruit that we are just beginning to enjoy, after which come the later ripenings and yieldings, including the great staple, cotton, and the prospect is not so bad from now forward.

The people, that is, the yeomanry, if there are such here, are evidently very generally at work on their farms and among their pines. Some of the aristocracy have set a commendable example, by going to work and earning their bread by the sweat of the brow, as they ought to. The blacks are also pretty generally busily engaged, either for others or for themselves. I am sorry to say, however, that there are a few of the blacks, and more of the whites, who are loafing most desperately. When the former indulge in the amusement it is a crime, in the estimation of the whites; but if the latter indulge in it nothing is said, and it is perfectly proper and respectable. And yet, I must confess that I can't see why it is not more of a crime, or at least more detestable, in a white aristocrat than in a poor God-forsaken "nigger."

But as I said before, the most of the more intelligent yeomanry, as well as many of the aristocracy, are hard at work, thereby exemplifying their manhood, and the result will be, if no untoward circumstances occur between now and then, that a large yield of corn and other miscellaneous crops will be produced, and, I should judge from all accounts, and from what I have seen, about a third of the average yield of cotton before the war. Even this calculation may be disturbed, and the result greatly lessened, unless the better class of citizens organise Vigilance Committees, or some kind of self-protecting associations, and put an end to the horse-thieving and murdering gangs who infest certain portions of the State. It is due to the good name of the State, and to secure the prospects which she hopes for. It is due also to the people who lose property and life by these villainous visitations. Not long since the quiet of society in this respect had become quite well established; but recently the mob spirit has broken out again in the form of horse stealing, and even murdering, if necessary to secure the booty. Nor are the better classes wholly blameless that this is so. There are regular gangs of horse-thieves, for instance, along the borders of Sampson, Duplin and Wayne counties, and the fact is well known by respectable citizens of those counties. Their haunts are known, and members of the gangs could be arrested and punished, as they should be, without any difficulty. Instead of this however—I say what I know, when I assert that some who are high in society actually wink at the depredations of such scoundrels, particularly if directed against the blacks, instead of organizing and arresting them, as they should, and then giving them the benefit of a trial and a piece of a rope. Southern society needs to be purified of all such nuisances, and perfectly impartial protection extended to the life and property of all classes of citizens, before there will ever be any amount of emigration hither from the North or from Europe. In the towns good order exists everywhere where I have been, but in the rural districts, robbery, horse-stealing and even murder (if necessary, as I said, to secure the booty,) are altogether too prevalent. No one wishes the South well more earnestly than I do; and yet I can assure the Southern people, those of North Carolina, with whom I am better acquainted, particularly, that they will never attain prosperity and eminence as a people until they can offer more general educational advantages; until they learn to exercise a more liberal spirit toward new-comers, universally styled by them as "Yankees;" until they give greater encouragement to ordinary labor, and endeavor to make it respectable; until they throw the protection of the law around the most insignificant citizen, and follow up any injury he may suffer with swift retribution upon the aggressor, until the code of brute force gives way to that of reason and justice, and until the punishment of the law, as well as the benefits, is made to fall upon the rich or the poor, high or low, black or white, old citizen or new-comer, with equal certainty and force, according to the offences and crimes of which they are guilty.

And then, this State has some "twin-relics of barbarism" upon her statutes which need to be obliterated—such as public whipping, for instance—and which it is absolutely indispensable should be done away with before the conditions just laid down can ever be fully realized. Substitute a penitentiary for public whipping, and the criminal is not only kept out of the way of harm, but he is made to contribute, by his labor, to the revenue of the Commonwealth. Whip him and let him go, and he enters into crime at once. Besides, who is weak enough to suppose that the rich or respectable (so-called) ever get whipped under this law? Some unfortunate, badly-brought-up darkey, or else some whilom hanger-on of the Yankee army who has got left behind here, and perhaps has committed some indiscretion, (or at least is suspected of it,) or else a "low-down" desperate devil of the native white species—these are the candidates. The "high-toned gentlemen," the rich and the respectable, they fulfill the ends of justice by giving bail in $1,000 when they shoot a fellow-being down on the street. That isn't a crime; that isn't murder; no whipping for that; no, Sir! Well, all these things have yet to change. The "sere and yellow leaf" have yet to fall off before the bright new bud of health and beauty can ever come forth and bear its fruit; and the people of the South have yet to learn all this, or if they know it, to put their knowledge into practical operation.

The cotton plant is almost universally up, but on many of the plantations the "stand" is not so good as it might be, from the fact that old seed having been planted, and from the backward weather we have had. This is equally true, I am told, as to the States south of here. I hear, through a friend, from Louisiana and Mississippi, that floods and death among the mules have been creating havoc in that region. All about the plantation of my friend mules had died off by thousands. He had no doubt that from floods and the mule mortality there would be a difference of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales of cotton from what has been anticipated in the Mississippi valley. From many plantations all the mules had been lost, and the lessees or owners being unable to purchase more, were offering their crops for sale, with few buyers. I have no idea that there will be more than from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales of cotton produces in the entire South this year.

The sensation evented recently by the arrival and departure of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, has subsided again. I fully agree with them that the objects for which the Freedman's Bureau was intended, are daily becoming less pressing, and soon the Bureau may be dispensed with; but the wholesale censure which the *Herald* reporter who was with them cast upon the officers of the Bureau in this department, is certainly not indorsed throughout by the Northern citizens who have made this State their home. Capt. JAMES, for instance, has never before had a word breathed against his character, notwithstanding his relations have been such here that he has had unlimited facilities for doing wrong had he chosen to do so. And notwithstanding he is a local officer of the Bureau, somewhere near "Little Washington," where he is cultivating a plantation, if he performs all his official duties satisfactorily, I think he ought to be commended, instead of being condemned, for undertaking the additional task of cultivating a plantation. It is helping to give employment to the blacks, and to establish the systemof free labor, which is as yet an experiment in the South. I regard the Captain as doing a far greater service to his "colored brethren," in thus cultivating a plantation, than he would in preaching to them, or distributing among them clothing donated by Northern philanthropists.

A few evenings since a Stonewall Jackson concert was given here by some of the young ladies and gentlemen who were born in the State. The programme that was published was well enough, and several Northerners with their families attended. As is generally the case on all such occasions, one of the young ladies, thinking to make herself particularly conspicuous, I presume, introduced something that was not down on the bills, in the form of a "Dirge for Stonewall JACKSON." The secesh element gloated over it, cheers were given, and one highly excitable young reb became so uncontrollable that he had to throw his hat on the stage. The young lady had her vanity gratified, and the Northern or Union element felt that they had been sold. Hereafter I imagine they will know what is to be performed before they patronize concerts gotten up on behalf of either the living or the dead of the defunct Confederacy. With now and then an exceptional instance of this kind, matters flow along quite smoothly between the Northern and Southern element in this place.

We are now luxuriating on field strawberries and dewberries. SELDOM.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis' Bill of Fare—The Freedom of the Fortress Extended to the Prisoner—Arrival of Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Shea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 25.

The following is a schedule of meals furnished JEFF. DAVIS for a long time past. The most incredulous, in reading it over, will see that he has been well cared for, and that it furnishes a palpable controversion of the repeated false assertions of ill-treatment, poorly-cooked meals, and their inequality in point of delicacy and sustenance.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST—Veal cutlets, poached eggs, (two,) wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, milk and coffee.
DINNER—Broiled chickens, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar and milk.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST—Mutton chops, (two,) eggs boiled, (two,) bread, (corn and wheat,) butter, sugar, milk coffee.
DINNER—Beefsteak, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar and milk.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST—Beef-steak, eggs, (boiled,) bread, (corn and wheat,) coffee, butter, sugar, and milk.
DINNER—Veal cutlets, fresh or salt fish, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, and coffee.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST—Ham and eggs, corn and wheat bread, butter, sugar, coffee, and milk.
DINNER—Mutton chops, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, apples, bread, butter, and coffee.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST.—Beef steak, boiled eggs, (two,) bread, (corn or wheat,) butter, sugar, milk and coffee.
DINNER.—Veal cutlets, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, coffee, &c., and butter,

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST.—Stewed oysters, mackerel or fresh fish, bread, (corn and wheat,) coffee, sugar, milk and butter.
DINNER.—Pork steak, poached eggs, potatoes, onions, bread, butter and coffee.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST.—Mutton chops, boiled eggs, bread, butter, milk, sugar and coffee.
DINNER.—Beef steak, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter and coffee.

The intelligence that the privilege granted Mr. CLAY, shortly before his release, had been extended to DAVIS, reached him this morning. He will now be allowed on parole the freedom of the grounds inside the fortress, returning every night to his room in Carroll Hall. His counsel (Messrs. SHEA and O'CONOR) during the expected trial in June, have not yet arrived, but are daily expected. Gen. MILES has been instructed to grant them free intercourse with their client at any time.

The gunboat Lenapee arrived this morning from Philadelphia, to which place she towed the iron-clad Monitor Squando from Charleston. She relieves the gunboat Connemaugh, which has been in these waters several months.

The harbor is now perfectly clear of vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 27.

Messrs. O'CONOR and SHEA arrived here this morning on the steamer James T. Brady.

Sailed, United States gunboat Connemaugh, for Port Royal; steamer Eliza Hancox, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 27.

Messrs. O'CONNOR and SHEA are stopping at the Hygeia Hotel. They have been in consultation with JEFFERSON DAVIS during the day.

LOUISIANA.

The Southern Pacific Railroad—The Levees—State Passports Declared Illegal—The Texas Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 26.

The Southern Pacific Railroad promises the completion of forty-five miles of road in two months.

The Levee Commissioners leave for Washington on Tuesday next to ask for Congressional assistance. They have drawn up a memorial, and will send it through those parts of the Union interested in the Mississippi levees.

Secretary SEWARD has written to the Governor that Louisiana passports are illegal and void.

The Texan cotton crop is less promising.

Cotton stiff; sales 1,800 bales low middling at 36c.@37c. Bank sterling, 155. New-York exchange ¾ premium. Freights to New-York ⅝.

Fire—The Presbyterians.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 27.

The total loss by the fire last evening will probably reach $220,000. Mr. BLOW's loss, $150,000; insured $130,000. STUDLEY & Co.'s loss, $20,000; insured on the building, $3,000; other insurance unknown.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly yesterday provided, through a series of resolutions, for the appointment of a Committee of fifteen, to consult with a similar Committee from the Old School Assembly on the subject of an organic reunion.

Murderers Caught—A Fenian Movement.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, May 27.

PERRELL, the murderer, was captured by citizens of Shelbyville yesterday and sent here to-day. He received thirty-three shots before being captured, and it is supposed they will prove mortal. A man named BAKER was also captured with him. A third associate escaped.

There are rumors of a large body of Fenians going northward from this vicinity to-night. Destination unknown.

Base-Ball Match.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sunday, May 27.

The first game of the season between the Connecticut Clubs belonging to the National Association, was played here on Thursday, between the Yale College Base-Ball Club of New Haven and the Charter Oak, of Hartford. It was closely contested throughout, the score at the close of the eighth innings being eleven each. The Charter Oaks finally won by a score of 18 to 15. Time of the game two hours and ten minutes. It was witnessed by several thousand people.

Commerce of Baltimore—Rain.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 27.

The foreign imports of yesterday at this port included 225 boxes, 359 hogsheads, 37 tierces of sugar, 2,805 bags coffee, and 30 hogsheads molasses.

A heavy rain storm prevailed this evening. Atmosphere warm and sultry.

The Jean Bart.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, May 27.

The French naval schoolship *Jean Bart* arrived at Newport to-day.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 26.

Cotton active and advancing; sales to-day, 250 bales; Middling to strict Middling, 38c.@40c.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 26.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull at $1 65@$1 65½ for No. 1. CORN declined 2c.; closing firm at 52c.@52½c. for No. 1. OATS steady at 33c. for No. 1. HIGHWINES dull. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK advanced 50c. LARD firm at 22c.@22½c. FREIGHTS quiet; 14c.@14½c. on Corn and 14½c.@16c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 122,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 16,500 bushels Wheat, 149,000 bushels Corn, 129,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 26.

FLOUR quiet, but steady. WHEAT dull. CORN dull and lower; No. 1 Mixed, 70c. OATS—Chicago Blown, 47c.; Wisconsin, 50c. PORK and LARD unchanged. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull. IMPORTS—1,933 bbls. Flour, 19,600 bushels Wheat, 139,613 bushels Corn, 57,534 bushels Oats, 18,674 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—1,850 bbls. Flour, 27,908 bushels Wheat, 228,346 bushels Corn, 88,663 bushels Oats.

AMUSEMENTS.

The past week was one of unusual excitement in the world of art. It opened sadly with the destruction of the Academy of Music, a building which had survived the errors of its youth, and had reached a happy and prosperous maturity. The gloom which was occasioned by this calamity was not in any way disturbed by the malicious giggling of a single paper, but it was partly removed when it was understood that the directors would positively rebuild the structure. May their intentions be speedily and prosperously consummated. By the 1st of November the bright and cheerful halls of the Academy will again resound to melodious strains. On this point there is no doubt, and here we have one consolation. Another was certainly afforded in the laying of the foundation stone of STEINWAY's new music hall on Saturday last, an event which although anticipated, came aptly after the fire, and rounded off the week with buoyant thoughts of the future. It is no slight undertaking to build a music hall. The rewards of such an enterprise are by no means tempting. Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, representing, as they do, the largest art-manufacturing firm in the world, have been moved by other than financial motives. They desired to furnish New-York with a hall of such dimensions that the greatest orchestral and choral works could be performed therein successfully. We can readily understand that the capital involved in such an undertaking exceeds the probability of a pecuniary return. The Messrs. STEINWAY do not expect even to receive the interest on their money. What they do they do frankly and freely for art. In a few years we shall feel the influence of this liberal and beneficial policy. We have long needed a better style of concert music, but it was impossible to expect it while we lacked a suitable hall. Now that the *enterpreneur* knows that he can accommodate nearly three thousand persons he will not fear to augment his forces. Thus Mr. BATEMAN intends opening the hall with a grand orchestra, a full chorus and a double staff of singers, headed by PAREPA. Other managers will follow in the same style, and the public ear, instead of being satisfied with an Italian cabaletta, will demand a fuller and more artistic gratification. The ceremonies on Saturday were of the usual kind. Our good-looking Mayor officiated with that modest and gentlemanly reserve which characterizes his every act. At the earliest moment he slipped out by the back door. The majority of those present did not exhibit the same precipitation. They returned to the piano-rooms, where a collation awaited them. We have rarely seen a more brilliant representation of the arts, of letters and of science. Politics, too, were represented in the persons of Hon. LUKE COZZENS and Senator IVES. Both gentlemen favored the company with speeches. Subsequently there was an impromptu concert, at which Mr. STEINS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. ROBERT HELLER, M. A. H. PEASE, Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK ad others took part. The tact and *bonhommie* of Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY were alike inexhaustible, and contributed very materially to the pleasure of the occasion. The new hall—let us add in conclusion—will be finished by the 1st of October. The organ of St. Thomas' Church has been purchased, and will be used temporarily until the great organ is finished.

The French Theatre was opened to the public on Saturday evening. Our readers will be glad to know that Messrs. JUIGNET & DRIVET have at last found a home, and that we may hereafter anticipate a series of performances worthy the traditions of the French stage. We are among those who take the matter calmly. Nothing will be upset or disturbed by this new venture. It does not mark the beginning of a new era, and is not likely to sap the allegiance of the public to the regular drama. A necessity, more fashionable than urgent, existed for a house where the French language could be heard, and this has been supplied. Messrs. JUIGNET & DRIVET have a capital company, and, so long as they produce their pieces well, they will enjoy the success they merit. Expectation has, we think, been unduly excited about their establishment. Externally it is by no means an architectural ornament to the City. Internally it is an ordinary theatre, far inferior in finish of decoration to the Olympic or Niblo's Garden. The impression, indeed, on entering is anything but pleasant. The decorations are cheap, and in bad taste. Nothing can be more hideous than the row of gilt eagles which disfigures the first tier, or more unsightly than the upper proscenium boxes. The heat on Saturday night was intolerable, owing perhaps to the perfume of paint through which it was communicated. We hope that the subject of ventilation has been duly attended to. It is too often neglected even in our best regulated establishments. The auditorium proper, including amphitheatre, will seat about fifteen hundred people. From every part of the house a good view of the stage can be obtained, and the acoustical properties of the building seem to be perfect. The pieces played on Saturday night were "Nos Alliées" and "Les Rendezvous Bourgeois." When the curtain ascended on the comedy the house was not half full, although the sale of reserved seats had ceased at the box-office. The audience advanced in numbers during the evening, but for an opening night the attendance was inadequate. It represented, however, many of the best families. The artists of the company are the same as heretofore. They played with much spirit. "Nos Alliées" is the original of "Bosom Friends," and was given last season with the same distribution. It could hardly be improved. An opera-bouffe called "Les Rendezvous Bourgeois" was the afterpiece. An excellent orchestra, under the direction of M. PREDIGAM, contributed agreeably to the evening's entertainment. On Tuesday evening the great comedy of "Tartuffe" will be produced, when the very many defects which were noticeable in Saturday's performance will, we doubt not, be remedied.

At the same house to-night we are to have the initial performance of Mr. EICHBERG's comic opera of the "Doctor of Alcantara." The work has been played in Boston with much success. The music is light, melodious and agreeable; the text is amusing. Mr. DRAPER, who has undertaken the arduous task of forming a company, has certainly succeeded in securing the best local talent. Miss RICHINGS will be remembered with pleasure by the public, and her return to the stage to-night will be hailed with satisfaction. Miss ZELDA HARRISON makes her *début* in one of the *rôles*. The lady possesses a voice which has been greatly admired in the concert room. Mr. CASTLE and Mr. CAMPBELL are the tenor and basso. A strong chorus and orchestra will add to the general effect—the latter under the direction of the composer who superintends the production of his work. We trust sincerely that Mr. DRAPER's enterprise may be rewarded with success.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "Never too Late to Mend;" at Niblo's Garden, Mr. CHAS. DILLON as *Belphagor* in the play of that name; at the Winter Garden, Mr. C. M. WALCOT, Jr., takes his benefit, when BOUCICAULT's great drama of the "Colleen Bawn" will be revived. The cast is unusually good. At the Olympic Theatre Mr. ROWE's version of "David Copperfield" will be played until Wednesday. On that evening it is given for the last time, and for the benefit of Mr. SUTTON, the very obliging treasurer of the theatre. At Barnum's Museum, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been revived with complete success, and will be repeated until further notice. At the New Bowery Theatre, Mme. CELESTE commences a brief engagement, opening in "The Woman in Red." At the Old Bowery, Miss FANNY HERRING appears in the "Three Fast Women." At Bryants' and Christy's Minstrels there are entertaining changes in the programmes. The season at the first-named establishment (Bryants') terminates with the present week.

The Beethoven Society of Yale College give a concert at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening. Blind TOM also appears at the same establishment on the three last days of the week.

CHANFRAU IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. CHANFRAU played at the Brooklyn Academy on Friday and Saturday nights. The first audience was large, the second very slim. The performance so far as Mr. CHANFRAU, PARSLOW and Mrs. SKERRETT were concerned was excellent, the rest was poor, with the exception of Mr. HOGAN, who was fearful.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.—To-night and to-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear at the Brooklyn house. It matters little what these festive people play, or how they play it, they always have a house full, and that seems to be the chief end of managers and "stars." An opportunity, such as is seldom offered, presents itself to a first-rate manager at this Academy, and we sincerely trust that the F. R. M. will some day make his appearance, secure the house by the year, and give the long-suffering public what they want and what they are always willing to pay for. Mr. TAYLEURE has done better by the public than anyone else, but even he is not a managerial cherub.

THE BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WALCOT, JR.—Mr. CHARLES WALCOT, JR., has his benefit at the Winter Garden to-night. The play is "The Colleen Bawn," with a strong cast, which will include, besides the beneficiary, Mr. W. H. NORTON, Mr. CHAS. PETERS, Miss IONE BURKE, &c. Mr. WALCOT deserves the encouragement of a good house.

THE BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

Seventh Annual Convention in this City—Report of the Executive Committee—Interesting Proceedings.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites held the inaugural meeting at the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The session was well attended, no less than forty-eight congregations being represented, each by two deputies, and the assemblage this evening will be characterized by a gathering of the representatives of no less than seventy-six of the religious organizations in the United States.

In the absence of Judge CARDOZO, President of the Board, the Vice-President, E. JOSEPHI, Esq., proceeded to occupy the chair, and called the meeting to order. After a prayer, the Chairman briefly addressed the assembled delegates, and in a few felicitous remarks welcomed the strangers to the City, congratulating the Convention that the time had come at length when Israelites from all sections of the country could meet and hold friendly communion. Subsequent to the delivery of Mr. JOSEPHI's address, the Executive Committee asked leave to present their report.

The voluminous document, read for the benefit of the assemblage, contained considerable interesting information. From the report of the Executive Committee, it appeared that a sum of $15,000 had been subscribed by American Israelites for the relief of the cholera stricken Jews of Palestine. Of this amount $12,977 had been expended, a balance of $3,123 remaining in the hands of the Treasurer at latest dates, the same to be appropriated toward the building of a Jewish Almshouse in Jerusalem.

Adverting to the progress of the age, the Executive Committee alluded with pride to the fact that the rights of Jewish citizens of Switzerland had been restored to them, and called attention to the significance of the news setting forth that, for the first time in history, a Christian Emperor—the Emperor of Austria—had made an attack upon his Jewish subjects the pretext for sending an army into an adjoining kingdom. Having spoken of the improved condition of the Israelites of Persia, the report proceeded to invite attention to the project put forward by the French *Alliance Israelite Universelle* relative to the establishment of Jewish free schools in the Orient, discussed the expediency of founding a Jewish theological seminary for the education of candidates for the ministry, recommended the adoption of a system of distribution of Jewish tracts, for the better diffusion of religious knowledge, and finally urged upon the members of the Convention the necessity of laboring energetically in the cause of Judaism, and of resisting all encroachments made on civil and religious liberty. At the close of the reading of the report, a motion for its acceptance was carried, subsequent to which the document was referred to a Committee of Apportionment, of which Messrs. ABRAHAM S. COHEN, of New-York, NEWMAN COHEN, of Charleston, S. C., and M. ALLEN, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, were appointed members.

These proceedings were followed by a lengthy discussion on the expediency of erecting a theological seminary, the subject being finally set aside and made the special order for this evening, when the annual election of officers shall take place.

The Board then adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

The Death of Dr. Pise.

At a meeting of the members of the Congregation of St. Charles Borromeo yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the recent demise of the late Dr. PISE we have all lost a common father, a kind and model Pastor, a great and good man, a distinguished scholar, and a refined gentleman, who, by his kindly qualities, has won the respect of all denominations: therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize in the deep bereavement with the relatives of the deceased in the loss of one so much beloved by them and all who knew him, and it is therefore further

Resolved, That we, the members of the congregation, shall attend in proper mourning his funeral obsequies, and maintain his memory ever fresh in our hearts.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements to make preparations for the funeral: Peter Rice, Augt. Boursaud, John Eggert, W. W. Swain, Dr. Norris, Lorenzo Caruana, John Wilson, M. Kerrigan, A. R. Brasher, B. Gibbs.

The obsequies will take place at St. Charles, at 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow (Tuesday.) Archbishop MCCLOSKEY will preach the sermon on the occasion.

FIRE IN AMITY-PLACE.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the stable at No. 25 Amity-place, owned and occupied by J. B. CORNELL. The flames originated among some hay, but were speedily extinguished. The employes, aided by some citizens, succeeded in getting out all the carriages, coaches and light wagons, beside the horses, before any material damage was occasioned. Two horses valued at $1,000, the property of J. B. HALL, were severely burned. Insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company. The Neptune Express Company housed and stabled several of their wagons and teams, which were all safely removed. The loss sustained by Mr. CORNELL is about $300. The upper stories of the building are occupied by WM. DUNN, coachman, as a dwelling. Loss on furniture $400; no insurance. The building belongs to A. T. STEWART and is damaged to the extent of $500. The cause of the fire is at present unknown.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

The Invaluable Household Jewel.

We have had in use from two to four years the instrument purchased of you, and it has given us so great satisfaction that we desire to recommend it, as an *invaluable household jewel*, to all our lady friends. It is so very simple that *it never gets out of order*—so light running and easily managed that *a child can use it*—so reliable in action that *it never misses a stitch*—and so quiet that it may well be styled the "*silent*" sewing-machine. *We have always found the seam perfectly reliable, never ripping in washing or wear, or in any way failing till the garment is worn out.*—[Letter to Mr. N. Millington, Agent of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine, from eight ladies of South Shaftsbury, Vt., dated Dec. 11, 1865, and signed: Mrs. D. J. George, Mrs. W. P. Matteson, Mrs. J. Burden, Mrs. F. Traver, Mrs. R. Stone, Mrs. D. G. Smith, Mrs. F. Cole, Mrs. C. Bates.]—*Advertisement.*

Twenty-five Houses have been Saved from being robbed in three weeks, by the burglar alarm telegraph, which protects, invisibly and without damage, each window and door. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, heartburn. Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use. No. 495 Broadway.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child, do not let your prejudice, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fœcal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Social refinement always manifests itself in the selection of articles of luxury; and it may be regarded as a proof of a highly educated national taste that PHALON'S "Night-Blooming Cereus" has been adopted by all classes of the American people as their favorite perfume.—*Freehold Herald.*

Always Have a Box of Dalley's Magical PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is safe and a certain cure for Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Bruises, Corns, Bunions and Old Sores. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve cures the worst cases of Galls, Scratches, Swellings, Pricks, Cuts, Sprains and Bruises. Every horse-owner should have it. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents a box. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

The Agonies of Dyspepsia are aggravated by the sudden changes of temperature and the chilling damps of Spring. Are dyspeptics generally aware—if not they ought to be—that no species of indigestion can resist the operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians have told the world that dyspepsia is incurable. They should have qualified their statement by saying that the routine treatment would not cure it. There never was a case of it that was not susceptible of being alleviated and cured by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. New-York Office, No. 38 Dey-st.

Stoddard's Cholera Specific.

A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.
STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors,
Troy, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists.

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted on the above diseases at his New-York office, No. 113 9th-st., a few doors West of Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine.
A. REQUA,
General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Medical Hydrokonia.

The only treatment that cures catarrh. No snuffing, injecting, or inhaling, but a method at once original, safe and effectual, adapted to all cases, and at a price within the reach of all.

THE HYDROKONION

complete in case, with medicine, directions, &c. Sent by express to any address upon receipt of price, $12. Address or apply to C. M. BROCKWAY, No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

Are You Going Out of Town?

If so, don't fail to visit Brooks' boot and shoe emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable boots and shoes, at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents, and children, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Broadway Cheapness.

The superb assortment of untrimmed, plain and fancy Hats for ladies, misses and children, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway, offers a wide field for selection, and the prices are lower than elsewhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Great Success of Hygienic Wine.—Indorsed by physicians, approved by science, recommended by all who try it, it stands without a rival, the finest tonic known. It is imported.

Ladies, this is your Tonic.

No spirits. It is a pure wine, made manifest on the first sip. The only tonic which should be used in the family. Depot No. 33 Broadway. Sold by CASWELL, MACK & CO., J. S. PIERCE, No 685 Broadway, and others.

Sir Astley Coopers's Embrocation, for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, typhoid fever, nervous diseases, sprains, pains, fever and ague, bunions, &c. It is a sure preventive of cholera and fevers, and has not its equal for instantaneous relief, if used as directed. Certificates and testimonials from those who have used and seen the good effects of this Embrocation are in possession of the agent. Try a bottle and be convinced. For sale by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway, and M. LEVY, sole agent, No. 116 Warren-st., New-York.

Spring and Summer Hats—Superb quality and latest styles, imported and domestic, for LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. Also, OSTRICH FEATHERS, PARIS FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., for sale at reduction from import and manufacturing price, by THOMAS REYNOLDS, (from No. 303 Canal-st.,) No. 747 Broadway.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of the City are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known to man.

Don't Buy Quack Medicines, but get a bottle of DR. CHARLES' CHOLERA CURE, that will insure you against cholera, diarrhœa and cholera morbus. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

The Excellence of White's Hats is proverbial. No gentleman considers his toilet complete without one of WHITE'S DRESS HATS. His straws and other hats are very desirable. WHITE THE HATTER, No. 303 Canal-st., opposite the Brandreth House.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

FETTRETCH—LEAL.—On Tuesday, May 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, Mr. JOSEPH FETTRETCH and Miss EMMA F. LEAL, all of this City.

FLEWWELLIN—HALLOCK.—On Thursday, May 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, ALBERT FLEWWELLIN and JENNIE, daughter of George Hallock, all of this City.

GIBSON—FRAZER.—On Thursday, May 24, by Rev. Mr. Street, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, John Graham, Esq., DAVID GIBSON and JENNETTE FRAZER, all of this City.

HUBBS—DAVIDS.—On Saturday, April 28, by Rev. S. D. Brown, EDWIN A. HUBBS, of New-York City, and AMANDA P., daughter of Charles L. Davids, Esq., of Peconic, L. I.

STOVER—COGSWELL.—At Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday, March 30, Mr. HENRY D. STOVER, of New-York, and Miss SEMANTHA J. COGSWELL, of Evanston, Ill.

DIED.

CUNARD.—On Saturday, May 26, MARY, the wife of Edward Cunard, and daughter of the late Bache McEvers. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DELMOTTE.—In this City, on Saturday, May 26, LOUIS A. DELMOTTE, in the 56th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 77 West 48th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ATLANTIC LODGE No. 178, F. AND A. M.—The members of Atlantic Lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, L. A. DELMOTTE.
JOHN A. MAPES, Master.

HITCHCOCK.—At Westchester, Sunday morning, May 27, MINNIE, daughter of William and Sarah B. Hitchcock, aged 1 year, 8 months and 22 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her parents.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 26, after a long and painful illness, ALETTA S., widow of M. M. Lawrence.
The funeral services will take place at the residence of her mother, Mrs. E. Vredenburgh, No. 333 Atlantic-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

KENYON.—At Harlem, on Saturday, May 26, WILLIAM B. KENYON, in the 82d year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of 117th-st. and 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 3½ P. M.

ROWLAND.—At West Farms, on Friday, May 25, JAMES G. ROWLAND, aged 68 years and 5 months. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence. Carriages will be at the terminus of the 3d-av. Railroad, at Harlem Bridge, at 1½ o'clock.

TUNIS.—At New-Vernon, N. J., on Monday, May 14, ELIZABETH TUNIS, in the 71st year of her age.

WALLIS.—On Sunday, May 27, of consumption, WILLIAM HENRY WALLIS, aged 31 years. His remains will be removed for interment in Greenwood Cemetery from the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Wednesday, May 30, at 2 P. M. His friends, and those of his uncle, James Neeves, and his father-in-law, Benjamin S. Hendrickson, also the members of Acacia Lodge No. 327, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL—(No. 29.)
CORONER'S OFFICE, May 26, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at the foot of East Thirty-eighth-street, aged about forty years; brown hair, stout built, brown calico dress, gray knit stockings, laced shoes, black india rubber buttons on front of dress, white chemise, hoops and striped gray petticoat; been in the water four or five months.
LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.
Wholesale and retail agents for
"ROGERS' STATUARY GROUPS"
illustrative of incidents connected with the war, most beautiful conceptions, $6 to $15 each.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

GEORGIA PINE.
We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.
BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
NO. 257 WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MURRAY-ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
FINE SUGAR-CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BEEF, BAGGED FOR SUMMER USE, IN BARRELS, TIERCES AND HOGSHEADS.

ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 405 Broadway, New-York.
No. 13 Norfolk-st.,
Manchester, England.
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND CANES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

SEWING-MACHINES.
SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., dealers in all first-class Sewing-Machines. Persons purchasing machines of us will have the privilege of exchanging for any other machine within thirty days, without extra charge. Machines of all kinds exchanged and to rent.

A PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., will take place on MONDAY EVENING, May 28th, at the Regimental Armory in 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs, in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. Tickets may be procured as follows:
Captain D. W. Diggs, No. 96 Chambers-st.,
Captain C. S. Strong,
First Sergeant J. A. Norman,
Quartermaster-Sergt. J. F. Swords,
} Executive Committee
Also at D. Brainerd's, No. 9 Maiden-lane; B. D. Bradley's Floral Depot, Broadway, near 23d-st., and at Armory on Monday, 23d instant. Military gentlemen will appear in uniform.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH ELLERY'S INDIA-RUBBER PAINT, and warranted; from 1½ to 2 cents per foot. Send for circular.
ELLERY & McCARTIN, No. 596 Grand-st.

NEW WHEELER & WILSON, GROVER & Baker, Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines, for sale and to rent; privilege to exchange given.
V. W. WICKES, 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

JAMES MONCRIEF, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 7 Nassau-st., between Wall and Pine-sts., Continental Bank Building, New-York.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

DELANO'S CEDAR TRUNKS, AT BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway and No. 579 Hudson-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES,
NEW EDITION.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st.,
Boston, Mass.,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE ELEVENTH EDITION
OF
KENT'S COMMENTARIES
ON
AMERICAN LAW.
4 vols., 8vo. $20.
Edited by Hon. O. F. COMSTOCK.

Also, recently published:
UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE. Vol. XIII. Royal 8vo. $4 50.
TAYLOR'S LANDLORD AND TENANT. Fourth edition. Revised and Enlarged. 8vo. $7 50.
DANIELL'S CHANCERY PRACTICE. Third American Edition. Revised and Corrected by Hon. J. C. PERKINS. 3 vols. 8vo. $22 50.
UNITED STATES DIGEST. Vol. XXII. Royal 8vo. $6 50.
CUSHING'S PARLIAMENTARY LAW. Third Edition. Royal 8vo. $7 50.
HOWARD'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS. New Edition. Vol. XVIII. 8vo. $5 50.

Nearly Ready:
REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES. 8vo.
HILLIARD ON TORTS. Third Edition. Revised and much enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo.
BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; or, The Law of Pleading, Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases. 2 vols. 8vo.

AUTHORITY ON
THE CULTIVATION OF
THE GRAPE.
BY W. C. STRONG,
Of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton.
The New-York *Tribune* says: "He is evidently a practical *vigneron*, and for the guidance of the inexperienced has aimed to give plain, simple, concise rules—not novel, but practical and approved. *The chapter on manures is very valuable.*"
"This writer has struck out of the old paths treated by foreign writers, and has given to the reader the results of his own practice in our climate and on our soils.—*Commercial Advertiser.*
"A new book with such contents, by a highly intelligent, practical and successful vine-grower, one who is experimenting with all the new varieties and growing the best old ones, cannot but be just what every amateur and beginner needs."—*Boston Cultivator.*
"The author of this book writes from practical experience, being engaged in the Nursery business at Brighton, Mass., and having paid particular attention to the cultivation of grape-vines. He also combines with practical knowledge the equally important essential of a happy ability to convey that knowledge to other minds. We believe cultivators will find the information they need in respect to the history, the botany, and the propagation of the grape, layering and grafting, soil and situation, planting, training, pruning, hastening maturity, manures, diseases, injurious insects, culture under glass, description of varieties, &c. &c. Printer, engraver and binder have also done their best to make the volume attractive."—*N. E. Farmer.*
PRICE $3.
J. E. TILTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.
For sale by the principal booksellers and seedsmen, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

"The Human Face Divine,"—Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth, Head, Hair, Eyebrows, Hands, Feet, Skin, Complexion, with all "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them" given.
NEW PHYSIOGNOMY,
Or "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," as manifested in TEMPERAMENT and EXTERNAL FORMS, and especially in "THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE," with more than 1,000 illustrations. Price, in 4 parts, $1 each; in one large gilt vol., $5. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y., and other booksellers.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.—400 PAGES—100 illustrations. $1 50. Sent by mail everywhere, postpaid. Contents tables sent free. Address the author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Invalids at a distance may consult by letter.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

GEORGE BUTLER.
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.

Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;	

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE BANKING HOUSE OF DANIELS, CROZIER & COE will occupy the premises No. 24 Nassau-st., when completed, on or about the 1st day of June.

WILLIAM B. DANIELS,
Banker and merchant, Iowa City.
HIRAM P. CROZIER, President,
Huntington, L. I.
LUKE C. COE,
Formerly of Hyde, Coe & McCollum,
Merchants, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio,
May 17, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
(ROOM NO. 20, THIRD FLOOR,)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from May 29, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock A. M., June 15 next, for election of Directors at Stockholders' annual meeting at Milwaukee June 14.

G. E. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECT- ORS of this Company, and of three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of this Company, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June next, from 12 till 1 o'clock. By order,

V. TILYOU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, May 22, 1866.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 P. M. G. W. PRATT, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIREC- tors of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND- holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
58 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, [illegible] Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchange.

TELEGRAPH

AND

EXPRESSERS' STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108¾	109	June, 7-30	102	102¼
Coupon, '81	108¾	109	July, 7-30	102	102¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62	101¾	102¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	101¾	102¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111½
5-20 Coupon, '64	101¼	102	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	111
5-20 Coupon, '65	101¾	102	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	110
10-40 Registered	95½	95¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	108½	109
10-40 Coupon	95½	95¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	107
Curr'cy Certifcs.	99½	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105	105½
Gold	138½	139¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	104½	105
August, 7-30	102	102¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104¼	104½

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 64 Broadway and No. 19 New-st.

Stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL...$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. McLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

KEOKUK BONDS!

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

THE NEW GAS FROM CRUDE PETROLEUM.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF THE
NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY (on mutual plan)

Will be opened on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, at the Banking-house of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway, and will remain open until all the stock is taken.

The capital of the Company is fixed at $3,000,000, with power to increase it to any amount sufficient for the erection of suitable gas-works, and lay down street and service pipes to meet a fair competition with other gas companies in every part of the City of New-York. This Company has purchased all the patented processes for the manufacture of a fixed or permanent gas from crude petroleum, and now offer to the citizens of New-York an opportunity to subscribe to the stock of the Company, which has just been organized for the purpose of furnishing the inhabitants of Manhattan Island with a cheap and brilliant gas, which can be used either for illumination or as a fuel, and to light the public lamps in a manner that the City will be at night as light as day.

The mutual plan of furnishing the gas to the stockholders at cost, allowing a dividend of 10 per cent, having been resolved upon, it is particularly urgent upon gas consumers to be the subscribers to the capital stock of this Company; thus not only receiving the benefit of a cheap and beautiful light, but participating in the business of gas-making, and having a direct common interest in the welfare of the Company.

Independent of the superior brilliancy of the light as compared with gas produced from coal, and its exemption from offensive odors, the great economy of the Petroleum Gas—it being less than one-half the cost to the consumer than the former—will commend itself to general use, and supply a new, convenient and economical fuel for culinary and laundry purposes. Gas consumers and the public generally are invited to call at the Office of the Company and witness the gas in practical operation, where full particulars will be given.

T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT,

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 23, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit: George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, Jonathan Godfrey, E. C. Scranton, E. H. Trowbridge and William W. Boardman. And at a meeting of the Directors this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reëlection, Hon. E. C. SCRANTON, of New-Haven, was unanimously elected President of the Company.

E. S. ABERNETHY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL COMPANY,
(OF PENNSYLVANIA,) NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Room No. 71, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed from and after the 3d of July, 1866, till after the election.

MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HALCYON PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 14 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 29, instant, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will remain open from 12 M. until 3 o'clock P. M., of that day.

F. A. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twelve Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, from 12 to 1 P. M. SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE OF DE- posit in the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, for ($1,200) twelve hundred dollars, dated April 17, 1866, payable to order of Maria Dennis. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped and a duplicate issued.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- rectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. S. REID. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be

ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE

on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the bonds of this Company June 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. BEMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING CITY GOLD AND SILVER MINING AND TUNNELING COMPANY,
No. 92 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COM- pany for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 4 to 13 inclusive.

P. W. GALLAUDET, Secretary and Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
TROY, N. Y., May 25, 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1.

The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1. A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., Corner 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & SNIFFEN.—We the undersigned ALFRED KNAPP and JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN, General Partners, NATHANIEL WHITMAN and STEPHEN R. LESHER, Special Partners, in and composing the Limited Partnership of KNAPP & SNIFFEN, which was duly organized and carried on as a limited Partnership under the laws of the State of New-York, and under and pursuant to a certificate, bearing date March 15, 1865, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1865, do, upon mutual consent and agreement, hereby give notice, certify and declare, that the said Partnership will be dissolved on the twentieth day of June, 1866, and that the above notice was also duly filed and recorded in said office on the 19th day of May, 1866.

ALFRED KNAPP,
JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN, } General Partners.
NATHANIEL WHITMAN,
STEPHEN R. LESHER, } Special Partners.

Dated MAY 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between ANDREW J. BATES, JEROME E. BATES and HENRY ELLIOTT, under the name of A. J. BATES & CO., and doing business at No. 53 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said HENRY ELLIOTT having sold all his interest in said concern to said A. J. & J. E. BATES, who have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue to do business at the same place under the name of A. J. BATES & CO.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

A. J. BATES,
J. E. BATES,
HENRY ELLIOTT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of REED & MURPHY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PHILANDER REED.
THOS. MURPHY.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT K. ROBINSON and ROBERT R. McKAY, under the firm name of ROBINSON & CO., for carrying on the business of the manufacture of cotton batting in the City of Brooklyn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. K. ROBINSON,
R. R. McKAY.

Dated MAY 26, 1866.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.

May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—MAY 26, FROM CORNER 29TH-ST. and 8th-av., BAY HORSE and LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON; the horse in good condition; has a lump on right fore foot; wagon has black top, green body, red wheels, the name of Henry F. Hall, No. 473 3d-av., corner 35th-st., in gilt letters on side. Whoever will return the same or give information where it may be found will be liberally rewarded. HENRY F. HALL.

FOUND—AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE Manhattan Bank, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. The owner will please apply at the office of BLOSSON, HUDGINS & FLAXX, No. 44 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on Tuesday, May 29, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 38 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

All the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson satin, rosewood, walnut and mahogany extension dining tables, chairs, buffets, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, secretary and library bookcases, centre, card and fancy tables, etageres, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, cottage bedroom suites, iron bedsteads, curled hair, spring and straw mattresses, feather bolsters, pillows, blankets, comfortables, French china dinner sets, glassware, fine oil paintings and engravings, carved rosewood piano-forte, double round corners, inlaid mother of pearl keys, seven-octave, Haines, Brother & Cummings, makers, reps, damask and lace curtains, fine silver-plated ware, "Dixon," Sheffield, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogue now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

MAY 30, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-eighth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers,

FROM 30,000 TO 35,000 TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., as follows:

20,000 Spades, new.
1,000 Shovels, new.
20,800 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Will be sold at public auction, TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at No. 103 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburgh,) at 11 o'clock A. M., all the furniture contained in the above private dwelling, consisting in part of the following:

Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany, black walnut and oak suites, curtains and fixtures, bedsteads, bureaus, bedding, oilcloths, refrigerator, parlor and kitchen stoves, &c., &c.

Comprising a general assortment of good furniture but little used. Terms cash. Deposits required.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, BEDROOM SUITES,
&c., &c.
SEWING-MACHINES OF DIFFERENT MAKERS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., some very fine second-hand furniture, two elegant pier mirrors, carpets, and a general variety; also about eight sewing-machines.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES.

A LIGHT BAROUCHE BY CONE & ADAMS.
TWO VERY SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSES.
TWO VERY FINE ROAD AND FAMILY HORSES.
ELEGANT BAROUCHE BY BREWSTER & CO.
SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, COUPE ROCKAWAY, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the private stable No. 144 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on MONDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 119 West 32d-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all of which was made by Belter, Hutchings & Meeks, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured satin, with rosewood backs; elegant bronzes; lace window curtains; black walnut marble-top centre table; black walnut suite covered in maroon reps; Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; carved black walnut bedsteads; hair and spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows; carved black walnut marble-top sideboard; lady's black walnut secretary; rosewood chairs in medallion and satin brocatel; carved black walnut extension dining table; velvet and ingrain stair carpet, stair-rods, oil-cloth; silver-plated ware; china, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 800 LOTS IN THE EIGHTH AND TENTH WARDS, BROOKLYN, NEAR PROSPECT PARK, THE ESTATE OF THEODORE POLHEMUS, DECEASED. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 800 lots and gores on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th-avs., and Sackett, Union, President, Macomb and 1st-sts., and Polhemus and Fiske places. This property is eligibly located, on paved avenues. Union-st. is 80 feet wide, to be paved with Belgian pavement, and is the direct thoroughfare from Hamilton-av. Ferry to the Park entrance; grade high, commanding a fine view. Title perfect, having been in the family over 100 years. Seventy-five per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS AT HASTINGS, ON THE NORTH RIVER.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Mary Ann Braden, executrix of John Braden, deceased.

HASTINGS.—A handsome country seat of about 28 acres, situated on the Saw-mill River road, 1¼ miles from the depot, 4 miles from Yonkers; large double house, 50x40 feet, first-class, and in perfect order. Large and handsome outbuildings, consisting of barn, carriage-house, stable, hennery, &c., in good order; gardener's cottage, 17x24 feet; fine vegetable and flower gardens, fruit and forest trees, evergreens, &c.; altogether a gentleman's residence. Sold to close the estate. Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c.; plated ware, china crockery, glass-ware, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock, pianos, &c.; several 6½-octave pianos, Alexandre organ, and several melodeons.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAY 28, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL CARPET SALE—About 150 velvet, medallion, English and tapestry, Brussels and three-ply and ingrain carpets, a number of them new; also, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, &c., &c.

By T. R. MISTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 28, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:

4,980 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Cargo of bark *Felice Perasdello* from Messina.

HENRY FELTMAN, Auctioneer.

SELLS ON TUESDAY, 29TH OF MAY, at 10½ o'clock all the furniture contained in the Wayne County Hotel, four-story house, with all the bar furniture. Fuller particulars to-morrow.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—RECEIVER'S SALE. —By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 29, inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 47 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, the stock, fixtures, lease and goodwill of a book-bindery located on the third floor of said building. NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from

LONDON AND PARIS,

GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

GAUZE SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

FANCY AND PLAIN LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF-HOSE.

RICH EMBROIDERED PARIS SHIRT FRONTS.

ELEGANT FANCY FRENCH SHIRTINGS.

BUFF, WHITE AND MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.

DOG, CAPE AND KID PROMENADE GLOVES,

&c., &c., &c.,

The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.

NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS ON
MONDAY, MAY 28,
TO THEIR STOCK OF
SUMMER SHAWLS AT RETAIL,
CONSISTING OF
LLAMA WOOL SHAWLS,
At $3, worth $5.
LLAMA WOOL SHAWLS,
At $4, worth $6.
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
From $2 50 to $8.
ALSO,
500 NEW STYLE SHETLAND SHAWLS,
WITH FRINGES, AT $4 EACH.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

PARIS ORGANDIES,

SILK GRENADINES, (Plain and Figured,)
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GRENADINE BAREGES,
PLAIN FIGURED,
AND SATIN-STRIPED
GAZE DE SOIES,
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES,
PRINTED LAWNS AND JACONETS,
PLAIN LAWNS, &c., &c.,
COMPRISING THE
BEST SELECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
AND OF
THE LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS
AND DESIGNS,
IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO PURCHASERS OF
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, BASQUES,
&c.,
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MAY 28,
THEIR ENTIRE BALANCE OF THIS SEASON'S
IMPORTATION OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,
COMPRISING THE
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
OF
FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Wholesale and Retail,
At GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest assortment
of Corsets and Skirts
in the United States,
Wholesale and Retail.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Silk, kid and Lisle thread gloves.
Silk and linen handkerchiefs.
The Derby and Shakespeare bows and scarfs.
Black and fancy ties.
Hosiery, suspenders, &c.
Silk and gingham umbrellas.
Shirts and collars.

THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT,
made to order,
FITTING WARRANTED,
AT THE
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.
THEO. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

IRON FURNITURE.

HAT-STANDS,
WASHSTANDS,
UMBRELLA-STANDS,
PIANO AND STORE STOOLS,
MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIB CRADLES,
SETTEES, VASES,
GARDEN CHAIRS,
suitable for lawns, cemeteries and gardens.
MATTRESSES,
HUSK, STRAW, SEA-GRASS, HAIR AND MOSS,
HAIR AND FEATHER PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
&c., on hand and made to order.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW-CASE LINEN AND COTTON,
SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS,
WHITE AND COL'D QUILTS,
COMFORTABLES, &c.,
at much less than regular prices.
10,000 U. S. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS,
$1 75 to $3 each.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
Have made a General Reduction in Prices
of
FINE LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

We also announce that we offer extraordinary inducements to ladies who may be in want of robes de chambre, morning robes and under-garments, infants' wardrobes, children's outfits, boys' cloth and Marseilles suits, Marseilles cloaks, infants' caps, &c., &c.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON. ALSO ROMAN CARRIAGE CLOAKS JUST RECEIVED. NO. 1,163 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH-STS., NEW-YORK CITY.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 50.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.,
EQUALLY LOW,
AT J. HYATT'S,
Nos. 3 and 13 COOPER INSTITUTE.

AT MRS. ALLEN'S CORSET AND SKIRT EMPORIUM, No. 459 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., (Marble House;) French Coutils, Paris, Havre, and other Corsets, at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. The best Hoop-skirts in the City always on hand and made to order on same terms; Corsets and Skirts made to order with dispatch; Corsets and Skirts adapted to all figures; Misses' and Children's Corsets and Skirts, ladies' waists, &c.; Balmoral Skirts, Corset and Skirt Covers, &c., in stock.

DRY GOODS.

SHIRTS

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
READY MADE AND TO MEASURE,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 15 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAPER COLLARS

IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERIES, &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SEASONABLE GOODS!

LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
RIBBON AND DRESS-TRIMMINGS.
LARGE STOCK LACE GOODS.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
LARGE STOCK MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
LARGE STOCK OF STRAW GOODS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
LARGE STOCK FRENCH FANS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LARGE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS.
LARGE STOCK OF CORSETS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER.
LARGE STOCK OF LINEN HDKFS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
KID GLOVES, LARGE STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
ALL AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. & 6TH-AV

PAPER HANGINGS.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FINE FRENCH HANGINGS
Has arrived, and is ready for exhibition.

HOUSES DECORATED,

AND
STORES AND OFFICES PAPERED
At the shortest notice.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

A CARD TO LADIES.

SMILLIE & CO.,

Will open on MONDAY, June 3, a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' GLOVES,

all of a very superior and well-known Paris make.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will open
on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., 28 cases of
FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS,
ELEGANT SHAPES,

the finest in every respect we ever imported. Also a magnificent variety of the latest styles in

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AND MISSES' CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S WAISTS, &c., &c.

Owing to the lateness of the season we will sell them at a very small advance on the cost. Liberal terms to the trade.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

Opening of a great choice of DRESS GOODS, to replenish the SILK department. WOOLEN BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, GRENADINES, &c., &c.

Double-width PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUES at 38 cts., worth 60 cts.

SILK CLOAKS AND BASQUES at $15, worth $25.
WOOLEN SACQUES at $5, worth $8.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.

GRO' GRAINS, PARIS TAFFETAS AND DRAB DE FRANCE,
in all widths, for
MANTILLAS, BASQUES, BASQUINES AND DRESSES,

Just purchased at auction very much less than the present cost to import.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

from auction, in
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
On MONDAY, May 28, we shall offer

FANCY POPLINS at 25c. per yard. Cost more in gold.

ROUBAIX POPLINS at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import about 50c.

NEW MOZAMBIQUES at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import about 50c.

WHITE GROUND ALPACA POPLINS only 37½c. Cost nearly 70c.

WHITE AND BUFF GROUND CRETONNE POPLINS at 50c. Worth 81c.

RICH BROCHE AND CHENE POPLINS at 55c., 60c. and 75c.

BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES at 55c. Worth 85c.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

We call SPECIAL attention to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City have a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, SPECIAL BARGAINS; 6-4 DELAINES, GRENADINE POPLINS, TAMISE CLOTHS, GRENADINE BAREGES, IRON BAREGES, yard wide, $1 per yard; 7-4 and 8-4 SPANISH CRAPES, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, finest imported, 50c., worth 85c. BLACK SILKS, CHECK SILKS, FRENCH POPLINS, CRAPE CLOTH, a new article, over 2 yards wide, $10 per dress, worth $15. Ladies requiring MOURNING GOODS should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS.

ANOTHER CASE FROM AUCTION.

STRIPED and FIGURED at $10 per dress, worth $15. Some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.

N. B.—The last lot this season at such a sacrifice.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

At JACKSON'S, handsome goods, choice bargains; some beautiful styles for ladies not in mourning.

QUEENS CLOTH, plain gray and striped, $5 per dress.

MOZAMBIQUES, $5 per dress.

100 pieces very choice ALPACAS at a further reduction.

N. B.—NEW FRENCH PRINTS, 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard, worth 60c.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING BONNETS

and MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.

N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS, decided bargains.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, May 28,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
At a large reduction
from former prices.
Also,
Fresh and handsome
BLACK SILK SACQUES, at $12 each, and
BLACK SILK BASQUINES,
At $15 each.
Extraordinary Bargains.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

On MONDAY, May 28, will make
Large additions to their popular stock of
TRAVELING AND STREET DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
FANCY SILKS, PRINTED FOULARDS,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
LAMA POINTS,
CHILDREN'S MARSEILLES SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTH SUITS,
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
at extremely low prices, notwithstanding the advance in gold. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FAMILY MOURNING.

FAMILY MOURNING.
REDUCED PRICES.
M. & A. MEYERS'
Mourning Store, No. 623 Broadway.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

HENSHEL,
Formerly of No. 132 8th-av.,
respectfully informs his patrons that they will find a
SPLENDID STOCK OF SKIRTS AND CORSETS
AT HIS
NEW STORE,
No. 382 8th-av., near 30th-st.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Nankins, Seersuckers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China. Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and usefulness. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway, near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—The entire stock of Millinery and Straw Goods now in store will be sold at a great reduction for 30 days at SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,
OFFER, AT RETAIL, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES, CORNICES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

NO. 748 BROADWAY,

have a good assortment of

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,

for boys' and gentlemen's wear.

PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS

in a great variety of patterns.

PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,

for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.

Also,

a very complete assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,

of every description,

all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS.

Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,

Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of

VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.

Also,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Another reduction in Bonnet Ribbons this week.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bonnet Silks, Colored Crapes, Crepe Lesses, Donna Marias, Maline and Millinery Laces, cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks, Buttons, with an endless variety of Cloak and other Ornaments, and Straw Trimmings. EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to this department, Nos. 309 Grand and 66 Allen sts., fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Imported Feathers and Flowers. New assortment to-day.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Cheapest line of Silk Mitts in the City.
Ladies' Kid Gloves from 75c. pair, best makes.
Bargains in Embroideries, Hosiery and Linen Handkerchiefs. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

The Largest Stock in this City to select from.
Every shape, including
THE SNOW FLAKE—$2.
THE SNOW FLAKE—$2.
Cheaper than any other House.
We have opened new BONNET ROOM.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
(Fifth block East from the Bowery.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR RICH LACES.

REAL LLAMA DES INDES LACE SHAWLS
At auction prices.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Importer,
East River Bank Building, No. 680 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the City. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $1 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $3 50. All the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, (east side,) near 19th-st.

MOURNING BONNETS AND MANTILLAS IN GREAT VARIETY, and of the NEWEST DESIGNS; also, SHAWLS, COLLARS, VEILS, &c., &c., at REDUCED PRICES. M. & A. MEYERS' Mourning Store, No. 623 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Thirty-seventh-street from Park to Madison-avenue.

Second—For paving with stone blocks Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—For paving with trap blocks Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

Fourth—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-seventh-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, between Park and Madison avenues.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Seventy-seventh-street to the extent of half the block, from Second to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 17, 1866.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAND DEPARTMENT, HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 19, 1866.

TO THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Please insert the inclosed advertisement, viz.: "ALL GOING WEST," say three months, for this Company. I should like to have it displayed in your paper as per inclosed copy.

I have tried this same advertisement in your paper before, and then in fifteen of the best advertising mediums published in New-England, New-York State, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, at a larger expense than in your paper, and I find that I get full as many responses from and references to your paper as from all the rest combined. So I try you again and shall send you others from time to time.

Yours, very respectfully,
GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner.

Advertisements inserted in THE TRIBUNE for
DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line, wide columns.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line, wide columns.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, wide columns.
Address

THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RESIDENT OF NEWPORT, R. I., being about to go to Europe, desires to dispose of a pair of carriage horses, a saddle horse, open and close carriages, harness, &c., all in excellent order; also, a piano-forte, 7-octave, by Chickering. This is a good opportunity for persons who are about to pass the Summer at Newport. Apply by letter to Box No. 745 Newport, R. I., or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

---

1 BOSTON CHAISE, 1 PARK CABRIOLA, 3 top wagons, 1 four and 1 six-seat Park phaeton; 1 coupe, second hand; 400 new carriages and harness, at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

JOHN C. HAM,
No. 10 East 4th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF YOUNG AND STYLISH bay horses, 15 hands high, good drivers under the saddle or in double harness, with set of double harness and Victoria carriage, nearly new; the whole establishment will be sold very low, as the owner is going to Europe and has no use for them. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR SADDLE MARE, 16 hands high, rich bay, very high and firm on her withers; three-quarters thoroughbred, sound and free from vice; raised in Tennessee; will make a superior breeding mare in case of accident. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

W. H. DISBROW'S NEXT AUCTION SALE of horses, carriages, harness, saddlery, &c., TUESDAY, 29th instant at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., will please give early notice.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LEATHER ROLL-UP top buggy wagon, in good condition, having been but little used. Inquire of GEORGE J. MOORE, Carriage Manufacturer, Nos. 376 and 378 Bowery.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS of a gentleman leaving for Europe, June 9; ask for PATRICK GAFFNEY, at Bradley's stable, 31st-st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A MORGAN HORSE, SOUND AND kind, and remarkably stylish, and quick in action, without any fault; at private stable No. 58 West 30th-st.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

REMOVAL.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY have removed to Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Atlantic, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 31st May.

Baltic, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 14th June.

Western Metropolis, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ... 28th June.

Mississippi, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power ... July.

Further departures from New-York (besides extra steamers): July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 15; December ...

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to

RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
FRANCE	3,200	(Building.)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building.)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

DENMARK ... SATURDAY, June 2

SCOTLAND ... SATURDAY, June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, June 9, 1866.

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, July 7, 1866.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ... Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS ... Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin ... $132 50 | Second cabin ... $65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50

Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50

Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, June 2

VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, June 16

LAFAYETTE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, June 30

NAPOLEON III ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

The new steamship VILLE DE PARIS will follow the PEREIRE, and sail June 16.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... June 2

CITY OF LONDON ... SATURDAY ... June 9

EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY ... June 16

CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY ... June 23

CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... June 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin ... $120 | Steerage ... $35

First Cabin to London ... 125 | Steerage to London ... 40

First Cabin to Paris ... 135 | Steerage to Paris ... 50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TRIPOLI ... WEDNESDAY, May 30.

ALLEPPO ... WEDNESDAY, June 6.

MANHATTAN ... WEDNESDAY, June 13.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by

TAPSCOTT'S

favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The elegant new side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,150 tons burden, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail for the above ports from Pier No. 43, N. R., WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.

Passage money to Nassau ... $45

Passage money to Havana ... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON ... Capt. J. B. BAKER.

GEN. BARNES ... Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage ... $20

The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ... THIRTY DOLLARS.

EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.

MONEKA ... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First cabin passage ... $15.

Freight 10 cents per foot, and 50 cents per barrel.

EVERY THURSDAY

landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 31.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

The splendid U. S. steamship WHIRLWIND, Capt. HENRY FARGO, is loading at Pier No. 13 North River. Sails SATURDAY, June 2, at 4 P. M.

Goods delivered in the Richmond Dock.

Freight taken on accommodating terms. Goods forwarded to the interior. Shippers will do well to call before engaging elsewhere. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGFORD & MYERS. Apply to

CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships RAPIDAN, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 2.

MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.

FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.

Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.

FARE REDUCED.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. T. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows June 9.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE will sail on SATURDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, No. 93 West-st., corner of Cedar.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

3:00 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th M y, trains on this road will run as follows: Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.

WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.

10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.

3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.

4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.

5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—NEW AND VERY attractive; also the new and beautiful side-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH, with other steamboats, barges and groves to charter. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HAMMONASSETT HOUSE,

MADISON, CONN.

Will be opened for Summer guests May 28, 1866. The drives, fishing and bathing grounds are excellent; three-quarters of a mile from Madison Depot, on Shore Line Railroad; the house is furnished throughout entirely new. The subscriber has had an extensive and varied experience, and promises to do all in his power to make the stay of his guests pleasant. Applicants may address E. L. PARKER, Hammonassett House, Madison, Conn.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

The above hotel will be open for the reception of guests WEDNESDAY, May 30. To engage apartments, apply in person or by letter.

LELAND BROTHERS, Saratoga Springs, Or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

PECONIC HOUSE,

GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND.

This house is now open for Summer travel; also, the Wyandank, of same place, &c.

Believe no one who says these hotels are full.

A. SMITH.

FORT WM. HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

The above Hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 4, 1866.

JOSLIN & GALE, Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

will open on THURSDAY, May 31.

COZZENS BROTHERS.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat. Fine grove, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, drives. Board $7 to 12. Call at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

H. B. KENT.

THE FOSTER HOUSE, SUMMER, AT QUOGUE, L. I., is now open for the Summer, and persons can secure rooms by writing to J. F. FOSTER.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.

WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRATTON,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. B. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,

at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, May	8,	12 M.	Monday, May	7, 11	A. M.
Thursday,	10,	2 P. M.	Wednesday,	9, 1	P. M.
Saturday,	12,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	11, 1	P. M.
Monday,	14,	3½ P. M.	Monday,	14, 7	A. M.
Tuesday,	15,	3½ P. M.	Tuesday,	15, 7	A. M.
Thursday,	17,	9 A. M.	Wednesday,	16, 7½	A. M.
Saturday,	19,	10 A. M.	Friday,	18, 10	A. M.
Tuesday,	22,	8½ A. M.	Monday,	21, 11	A. M.
Wednesday,	23,	9 A. M.	Tuesday,	22, 1	P. M.
Thursday,	24,	2 P. M.	Wednesday,	23, 1½	P. M.
Saturday,	26,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	25, 2	P. M.
Monday,	28,	3½ P. M.	Monday,	28, 6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	29,	3½ P. M.	Tuesday,	29, 7	A. M.
Wednesday,	30,	3½ P. M.	Wednesday,	30, 7½	A. M.
Thursday,	31,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	31, 7½	A. M.

MAY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and elegant steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-street, North River:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, 19th, at 10 A. M.	Monday, 21st, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d, at 9 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d, at 1 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d, at 2 P. M.
Thursday, 24th, at 10½ A. M.	Thursday, 24th, at 2½ P. M.
Friday, 25th, at 11½ A. M.	Friday, 25th, at 3½ P. M.
Saturday, 26th, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 28th, at 6 A. M.
Monday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 29th, at 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 30th, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 31st, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 31st, at 4 P. M.	Friday, June 1, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, June 2, at 9½ A. M.	

All freight must be on board at least a quarter of an hour before starting.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Friday, June 1, 1866, the JESSE HOYT passenger boat of this road will leave Pier No. 32 North River, at 4 P. M., instead of 4:15 P. M. as formerly.

This boat will stop at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:15 P. M., for passengers only. All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32.

W. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:

Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¾ by 3 inches.

Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¾ by 3¼ inches.

Class 3.—800,000 Envelopes, 6¾ by 3¾ inches.

Class 4.—600,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.

Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10¾ by 4¾ inches.

Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4¾ inches.

An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.

All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.

Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3¾ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.

Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines at Brooklyn, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District-Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH THE following articles will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon on the 1st day of June next, at which time the bids will be opened. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for ——," (here insert the name of article,) that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to Paymaster A. H. GILMAN, Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

All articles to be of the best quality, free from defects, to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., in good order and condition, free of expense to the Government, and subject to inspection and measurement according to the rules adopted by the Navy Department. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered exorbitant or much above the market rates.

A. H. GILMAN, Paymaster U. S. N.

REQUISITION, No. 2.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

To supply deficiency under contract of S. S. ROWLAND, of New-York, dated August 10, 1865.

Class No. 18.—10,000 lbs. Ingot Copper.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For repairing dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and the dock on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville, North River.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES;

(63 barrels averaging about 47 gallons each, and 470 half-barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half-barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered, but if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth-street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. F. Clarke, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New-York City.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this Office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government Wharf, in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 65 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.

JAMES BOWEN, President.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

ISAAC BELL, } Commissioners.

O. W. BRENNAN,

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 31st instant, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy Yard and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to-wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

300 gallons pure winter-strained sperm oil; 300 gallons lard oil; 10,000 fire bricks; 1 Morrison's patent steam hammer, 10 inch diameter of cylinder 18 inch stroke; 240 pounds borax; 240 pounds caustic soda; 30 pounds nitric acid; 720 pounds carbonate of soda; and 25 tons (2,240 pounds) timothy hay, loose.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

200 gallons winter-strained sperm oil; 100 gallons turpentine; 20 boxes tin, 10x14; 2 barrels spirits of turpentine; 1,100 pounds white lead in oil; 70 spruce piles; 360 composition rivets; 220 feet cast iron pipe; 70 feet galvanized pipe; 1 galvanized tee; 3 galvanized elbows; 2 brass stop valves; 1 fire hydrant; 25 kegs 8 inch wrought iron spikes; 61,500 hard burnt bricks; 50 barrels cement; 150 cubic yards sand; 81 tons wrought iron T rail; 4 tons best cold blast pig iron, No. 1; 6 tons American anthracite, No. 1, for chairs; 60 kegs wrought iron hook headed railway spike, ⅝x6; 2,000 pounds wrought iron (Ulster) in such sizes as may be needed; and 750 chestnut or oak cross ties or sleepers 14 feet long, 9 inches wide, 6 inches thick.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

4,898 feet wire rope for rigging; 25 yards fearnought; 150 wooden chopping dishes; 240 copper and 220 iron tea kettles; 240 bake, 240 frying and 400 stew pans; 100 pokers; 75 meat cleavers, 450 tin candlesticks; 200 griddles; 60 tongs; 200 gridirons; 200 iron ladles; 100 shovels; 150 iron spoons; 75 iron pots; 150 tormentors; and 240 tinder boxes and steels.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

500 barrels pork; 20,000 pounds sugar, naval standard.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

5,000 pounds yellow metal, 26 and 28 ounces; 40 pounds beemith for pewter solder; and 2,500 pounds black paint in oil.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

1,200 pounds yellow metal; 6,300 wood grommets for condenser tubes; 400 seamless brass tubes; 150 lap welded ironboiler tubes, American manufacture.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

1 set wire wheel ropes, 2 inch circumference.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for the guidance of bidders, to be had at this Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy-yards indicated.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD:

Screw steamer SAGAMORE, of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer ALTHEA, of 73 tons, old measurement.

Sloop-of-war ST. LOUIS, of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD:

Paddle-wheel steamer JAMES ADGER, of 1,151 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer OCTORARA, of 829 tons, old measurement.

Paddle-wheel steamer TRITONIA, of 202 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer JASMINE, of 122 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer KANAWHA, of 507 tons, old measurement.

Screw steamer MARIGOLD, of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD:

Sloop-of-war JOHN ADAMS, of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments and stores. The vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of vessels."

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866.

TO SEWER BUILDERS AND STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., of Tuesday, May 29, 1866, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS in

Clinton-street, between Madison and Henry streets; in

Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in said avenues;

Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in

Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and in Tenth-avenue;

Bayard-street, between Chrystie and Forsyth streets;

Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets; and in

Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Also, for PAVEMENTS in

Third-avenue, from Bowery to Fourteenth-street;

Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue;

Twentieth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway;

Catharine-street, from Chatham-square to South-street;

Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue;

Leonard-street, from Broadway to West Broadway; and

Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston-street.

Specifications and plans can be seen, and blanks for bids obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

ROBERT L. DARRAGH,

A. W. CRAVEN,

Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS, IN- closed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Friday, June 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fortieth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging Third-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh-street.

For curb, gutter and flagging in front of Nos. 276, 278, 280, 282 and 284 Rivington-street.

For flagging, four feet wide, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.

For flagging Fifth-avenue, west side, from Forty-third to Sixtieth-street.

For flagging Broadway, from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth-street, and Sixth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth-street.

For flagging First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third street.

For flagging and reflagging Twenty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 22, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORT MONROE, VA., May 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about

9,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES,

(three hundred and ninety-five half barrels—averaging about twenty-four gallons each.)

This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co.; was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.

The packages will be recoopered and put in shipping order. The quantity determined by a Government guager.

Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half barrels.

The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.

Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid; the balance before delivery of purchases.

Bidders are requested to be present (or represented) at the opening of the bids.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st inst. for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense to the Government at the Navy-yard, New-York, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1,500 cubic yards building stone, 20 inches long, 12 inches bed, 8 to 12 inches rise.

1,800 cubic feet foundation stone, 3 feet wide, 12 inches thick; two-thirds to be 4 feet long and one-third 5 feet.

150 feet 4-inch iron water-pipe, 2 iron tees ...

2 iron sleeves 6 inches, and 2 iron gates 4 inches.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for the guidance of bidders, to be had at this office.

JNO. D. GIBSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton

ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct

A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 18, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE ... Manager.

Engagement most positively but for two nights of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MONDAY EVENING, May 28.

The great Irish drama of

SHANDY MAGUIRE.

And Mrs. Williams' celebrated protean comedy,

AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

TUESDAY, May 29, first and only night in Brooklyn of C. Gayler's great Irish sensation drama,

THE CONNIE SOOGAH,

which will be presented with all the Startling Effects, Mechanism, Costumes, &c., employed in its production in New-York.

Box sheet now open. Admission 50 and 75c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

PAUL JUIGNET and C. DRIVET ... Managers

TUESDAY, May 29, at 8 o'clock,

LE TARTUFFE,

Comedie in five acts by Moliere.

LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOUR,

Vaudeville in one act by Bayard.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager ... G. L. Fox

MISS FANNY HERRING

will personate in the play of the

THREE FAST WOMEN,

SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,

SING SEVERAL POPULAR SONGS,

AND DANCE A VARIETY OF DANCES.

Mr. G. L. Fox ... as ... Hezekiah Larkins.

Concluding with

ROBERT THE DEVIL.

BLIND TOM! BLIND TOM! BLIND TOM!

THE WONDERFUL PIANIST,

Will give four farewell performances at

IRVING HALL.

On the following evenings at 8 o'clock:

THURSDAY, May 31,

FRIDAY, June 1,

SATURDAY, June 2,

and for the accommodation of schools and families,

A GRAND MATINEE

On SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The reception of the Female Art Department will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29; of the Male Art Department on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, and the Commencement exercises, including the performances of the Musical Department, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, in the Great Hall of the Institute.

Tickets can be procured on application at the office.

By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Positively last six nights of

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

When they will introduce a brilliant programme,

INTRODUCING THE FAVORITE ARTISTS,

Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Rollin Howard, Dan Emmett, Master Ryan, Neil and Dan Bryant, with the entire troupe in their irresistible comicalities.

OLD TIME'S ROCKS. THE LIVE INGIN.

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.

On behalf of the Committee.

MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

MEDICAL.

HOLLAND'S ARABIAN HORSE CURE,

For cuts, galls, scratches, nail in the foot, or any sore a horse is liable to have. The names of the following gentlemen who have used it, and cheerfully recommend it, are a sufficient guarantee of its success:

OFFICE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., } NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

I cheerfully recommend Holland's Arabian Horse Cure, having used it for some time past, and find it far superior to any now in use. Respectfully,

G. M. HEWITT, Superintendent American Express Co. stable.

Also, certificates from Mr. H. Marsh, Superintendent Adams Express Company stable; Mr. C. H. Coe, Superintendent Harnden's Express Company stable; Post & Nicols, Bull's Head; Mr. Q. Colthen, Superintendent Bergen Railroad, and certificates from many others.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

Depot No. 188 Fulton, opposite Church-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.

DR. A. ROSENBERG,

who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

CONFIDENTIAL AND CERTAIN SPEEDY cure of all private diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or nitrate of silver, and without interference with business, by a celebrated European physician. Patients can have instructions for self-treatment per mail, if desired, and need not disclose real name. Send address to Box No. 6,173 Post-office, New-York, when the Doctor's card will be forwarded, with particulars of office hours, &c.

ALL LADIES' DISEASES TREATED BY Mme. DESPARD at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day, or will be visited at their residences if desired. No. 392 Bowery, opposite 6th-st. Hours, 9 to 5.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 3. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'rs, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marriage, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

P. T. BARNUM ... General Director

HYATT FROST ... Manager

SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

THE MOST BRILLIANT TRIUMPH OF THE SEASON.

A RUSH OF ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS,

composed of the

REFINED, CRITICAL AND APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC,

who witness with admiration

MRS. G. C. HOWARD

MRS. G. C. HOWARD

in her great personation of

TOPSEY,

TOPSEY,

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,

in the great American Drama, entitled

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS,

and in which the

ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY,

Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaner, Kehoe, Emma, Shell, Addie Lebrun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daily, H. E. Johnston, Haviland, W. L. Jamison, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., will appear.

MASTER ALLIE TURNER,

THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.

To be seen at all hours,

THE WONDER OF WONDERS,

A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,

only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,

A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.

TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,

the only ones on exhibition in America.

300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS

from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Just added,

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOKOUT TOWER,

used in his advance upon Richmond.

AT GREAT EXPENSE, the management have obtained

TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,

magnificent specimens of those KINGS OF THE FOREST.

THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.

A COMPANY OF DWARFS,

outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous

TOM THUMB TROUPE.

A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.

INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.

WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.

GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.

A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.

A SOUTH AMERICAN LAMA,

captured on the highest peak of the Andes.

DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.

GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor ... J. W. LINGARD.

For a limited period only the great artist

Mme. CELESTE,

Who will have the honor of making her first appearance in the grand drama from the French entitled the

WOMAN IN RED.

A prologue in three acts.

Miriam, a Jewess ... } Mme. CELESTE

Rudiga, the Woman in Red ...

The Countess Montalba ...

Drama of GALE BREEZELY.

THE ALLEGHANIANS

VOCALISTS AND BELL PLAYERS,

JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE,

At WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURGH,

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROT- ting on WEDNESDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.—Match for $3,000, mile heats, best three in five, go as you please—H. Woodruff's s. m. LADY EMMA, and D. Pfifer's b. g. SHARK. Cars will leave South Ferry at 10:15 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes during the day for the Course direct.

WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING ON TUES- DAY, May 29, at 3 P. M. Purse and stake of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. J. Turner's b. m. FANNY ALLEN, D. Pfifer's bk. g. HUMMING BIRD, H. Woodruff's g. g. CAPTAIN TALLMAN, R. Walker's s. g. DICTATOR.

WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same.

The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to

WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.

Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,

which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

"The May Waltzes," composed for the Royal Italian Opera, London, by Alfried Millen ... 65 cents.

"The Hilda Waltzes," by D. Godfrey, price ... 50 cents.

"The Mabel Waltzes," by D. Godfrey, price ... 70 cents.

"Sunlight," (Polka Brilliant,) by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, price ... 40 cents.

Mailed free. HORACE WATERS,

No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.

HORACE WATERS.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVER-STRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

PIANO.—A SUPERB PARIS IMPORTED MECHANICAL Piano, can be played otherwise, for sale low. Can be seen at Chickering's. Apply to J. T. FARISH, No. 73 William-st.

A YOUNG SOPRANO SINGER WISHES a situation to sing in church; will accept a moderate salary; can furnish best testimonials. Address SINGER, Post-office Box No. 2,985 New-York City.

BOARDMAN & GRAY.—PIANOS FOR SALE and to rent, new and second hand, No. 748 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 86 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL WHO CONSULT Miss WELLINGTON, who reclaims drunken or unfaithful husbands, tells of business, good luck, numbers, theft. No. 392 Bowery, opposite 6th-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 18,000 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge. Laughing gas fresh daily. Beautiful teeth inserted; $1 each. Operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 135 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 878 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BEGINS AT 8.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY

In consequence of engagements previously entered into Mr. Wheatley regrets being compelled to announce POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS

of the

DECIDEDLY TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT

of the truly great tragedian,

CHARLES DILLON,

who will appear on

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1866,

and every evening during the week, in the thrilling and pathetic character of

BELPHEGOR,

THE MOUNTEBANK,

in the play of the same name, produced after

MONTHS OF PREPARATION.

THE SCENERY,

COSTUMES,

AND APPOINTMENTS

ALL NEW,

and of the most

COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.

THE CAST

unapproachable, comprising the names of

MISS IDA VERNON as MADELINE;

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, W. H. Danvers, Miss Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Mrs. Chapman, &c., &c.

The scene is laid in France; Period, Reign of Louis XVIII.

FRIDAY only, benefit of

CHARLES DILLON.

MONDAY, June 4,

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

GABRIEL RAVEL,

FRANCOIS RAVEL,

(his first appearance in New-York in several years,)

ANTOINE RAVEL,

YOUNG AMERICA,

AND A SPLENDID COMPANY OF FORTY EMINENT ARTISTS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, May 28,

BENEFIT OF

Mr. C. M. WALCOT, JR.,

On which occasion will be revived Boucicault's great Irish drama,

THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Mr. C. Walcot, Jr. ... as ... Myles-Na-Coppaleen

Miss Ione Burke (by kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.) ... as ... Eily O'Conor.

(with songs.)

Mr. W. H. Norton (by kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.) ... as ... Danny Mann

Mr. Charles Peters (who has kindly volunteered) ... as ... Father Tom

Mr. W. S. Donaldson ... as ... Hardress Creaghan

Mr. W. S. Andrews ... as ... Kyrle Daly

Miss Blanche Grey ... as ... Anne Chute

(with song.)

Mrs. H. P. Grattan ... as ... Mrs. Creaghan

Miss Mary Carr ... as ... Sheelah

Miss De La Rue ... as ... Kathleen

The distinguished artist,

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,

will inaugurate the Summer season, commencing on MONDAY, June 4.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Open at 7½. Begin at 8.

Carriages may be ordered at

10¾ O'CLOCK.

THIS EVENING,

AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular Novel, entitled,

IT IS

NEVER

TOO LATE

TO MEND,

With new scenes, comprising

THE FIELDING FARM,

THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS and GALLERIES,

THE MINER'S HUT

and

THE MOUNTAIN CASCADE,

with its novel effects of

MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood.

Stage Manager ... J. H. Selwyn.

MONDAY EVENING, May 28,

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

of the new drama by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, from the celebrated novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., and entitled

PAGES FROM THE HISTORY OF

DAVID COPPERFIELD,

received nightly with great applause, and presented with

NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,

AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS, &c.,

which will be performed on

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29,

and also for the last time on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30,

for the benefit of

MR. M. L. SUTTON, TREASURER

In active preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new dramatization of the celebrated novel

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,

in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear.

Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE,

14th-st., near 6th-av.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, May 28.

This opera troupe comprises the following talented artistes:

Miss Caroline Richings, Mr. Wm. Castle,

Miss Zelda Harrison, Mr. S. C. Campbell,

Mrs. Sophie Mozart, Mr. Ed. Seguin,

Julius Eichberg, Conductor.

Tickets for sale at the Theatre, 14th-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where boxes for the season may be secured.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

Balcony boxes, $6. Parquette, $1. Dress circle, 75 cents. Family circle, 35 cents.

Performances at FRENCH THEATRE, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY. SATURDAY, June 2—Brooklyn Academy of Music.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,

Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel, 24th-st.

Houses crowded nightly with the elite of the city.

THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

GEO. CHRISTY IN THREE NEW ACTS.

MR. GRIFFIN IN HIS GREAT ACT.

BARBARA ALLEN. BARBARA ALLEN.

MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

GRAND BURLESQUE OPERA.

New songs, dances, sayings, farces, &c.

WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN.

Curtain will rise at 8:10 precisely.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY

OF

YALE COLLEGE

will give a

CONCERT

AT

IRVING HALL,

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

Tickets $1. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, at the Box-office.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,

FOR CONFECTIONERS,

Corner Gold and Ann sts.,

And No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER.—All who are in favor of the Excise Law and sustaining the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Board of Health in a rigid and vigorous enforcement of its provisions, are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers, representing the commercial, professional, and the industrial interests of the community.

JOHN FALCONER,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUB will be held at their Club Rooms, (House of Lords,) on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

YONKERS, N. Y.

W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or

BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MADAME DELANNAY BRANDENBURGH has removed her boarding-school for young ladies to the chateau of the Duchess of Orleans, No. 3 Boulevard de la Laussaye, Paris. This is situated in a delightful garden in the ancient Parade Neuilly, near the Bois de Boulogne. The chateau, with its terraces, pavilion and balconies, has a fine, pleasing aspect, and contains, in addition to her school accommodation, several suites of elegantly-furnished apartments, which enables her to receive (of those who visit Paris and prefer the comforts of a home to hotel-life) a few boarders. Madame BRANDENBURGH, having resided several years in England, is well acquainted with its language and the domestic habits and comforts of an English home. For terms and particulars apply to

D. M. MACMAHON, Esq., Counsellor of Law, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE CONCLUDING examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on FRIDAY, June 1, and will be continued until FRIDAY, June 15, commencing at 9¼ o'clock each day, Saturdays excepted. Commencement will be held at Niblo's Theatre on WEDNESDAY, June 27, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. The Regents of the University, the Trustees and Alumni of the College, the parents of students, and all who are interested in education, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.

N. A. LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, on the Hudson; French is the language of the school; boarders may remain during the vacations, and while enjoying all the pleasures of the country, have the advantage of the practice of modern languages, and few hours of class during the hottest part of the day; 30 acres of ground, salt water bathing, &c. Circulars No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and No. 411 Broadway, boot-store.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.

For circulars apply to the principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE PIANO-FORTE AND THE GERMAN language taught at pupils' residences by a German gentleman. Terms moderate. Address J. W., Post-office, Station F.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR SALE.—Pleasantly located, well established and prosperous. Inquire of JOHN G. NORTH, Esq., New-Haven, Conn.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS

Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS,

White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y., 25¼ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A CONGREGATIONAL CLERGYMAN, of much experience in teaching in institutions of all grades, including the highest, would like a situation as assistant in a boarding-school, or as traveling companion and tutor to a young gentleman or a family going abroad. Address RUSSELL, Box No. 1,212 General Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL in an established first-class young ladies' school, an accomplished and successful teacher who can command some means and influence boarding pupils, desired. Address LUCY M. N.; Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE boarding-school, in New-England, a gentleman of skill and experience and with a superior voice, to teach vocal music and piano. Also, an experienced matron. Apply to J. A. NASH & CO., 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SEVEN YEARS' experience in teaching, and who converses in French, wishes a situation as governess during the Summer in a family going into the country; references exchanged. Apply at No. 3 East 37th-st.

THE WEST INDIES.

OUR JAMAICA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Investigation—Suggestions Regarding the Way in which Matters May be set Straight.

KINGSTON, JA., Sunday, May 6, 1866.

The excitement of the last seven months, consequent on the disturbances in October, 1865, and the occurrences that followed them, has been succeeded by comparative calm, and all parties are now anxiously awaiting the publication of the report of the Royal Commission, of the conclusion of whose labors in the examination of witnesses you have been already informed. That report will be presented to Parliament immediately after the arrival of the commissioners in England, and the fate of Gov. EYRE and the other principal actors in the suppression of the disturbances will be decided by the verdict of those gentlemen, which is, I understand, a unanimous one. So far, the commissioners have done their work well. The Government were fortunate in their selection of three such men as Sir HENRY STORKS and Messrs. GURNEY and MAULE, who have amply justified the high expectations formed of them by the manner in which they have conducted the inquiry. In taking the evidence of the hundreds of witnesses examined by them, they were painstaking and patient to a degree, while the uniform and rigid impartiality with which the investigation was conducted, formed one of its most noticeable features. No distinctions were made between the different classes of witnesses; the white man's story received no greater attention from the commissioners than the black man's; the proud planter, or the military or naval officer, was as freely and searchingly questioned as the poor tradesman or the humble field laborer; and the conviction could hardly fail to force itself on the minds of all who witnessed the proceedings, that the object and purposes of the commissioners were to arrive at the truth and to do justice to all parties concerned. The only persons who took exception to the way in which the investigation was conducted, were, first, a Major-Gen. JACKSON, who was indignant at the idea that he should be treated "no better than a common negro;" and, second, Gov. EYRE and his partizans, who thought it exceedingly hard that he should not be permitted by the commissioners to argue upon his own case when he appeared before them for examination. All fair minds, however, are satisfied with the way in which the evidence was taken, and believe that in arriving at their conclusions, the commissioners will be guided solely by the ascertained facts, and be influenced by a proper sense of their duty alike to the Goverment that appointed them, and to the people of Jamaica of all classes.

It has struck me that a few remarks on the state of affairs generally in the Colony may not be altogether uninteresting or unprofitable at the present juncture, when the condition of Jamaica is attracting so large a measure of the attention of the public, both in Great Britain and the United States, in consequence of the recent disturbances. Let us commence, then, by saying that the state of things here at present is far from being reassuring as to the future prospects of the country. Prejudices of caste, which it had been fondly believed by most persons were fast dying out, have been suddenly revived, and are again in vigorous and mischievous play; and that mutual confidence between the different classes of society which constitutes one of the strongest bonds of union has been seriously weakened by the events of the last seven months. The old cry of "color" has been raised once more. The outbreak of the negroes in St. Thomas in the East has aroused the apprehensions of the whites. The severe measures adopted by the authorities toward the so-called insurgents have had the effect of creating a very bad feeling in the breasts of the blacks toward the governing class; and the abolition of the House of Assembly having closed the principal avenue to social distinction and official honors and emoluments hitherto open to the browns, now that the panic under which they consented to that act of political suicide has passed away, the people of mixed blood begin to look upon themselves as having been "badly sold," and are already threatening to give trouble, unless that full share of political power to which they consider themselves entitled is secured to them under the new form of government about to be established. But, for my part, I am not without hope that out of this seeming chaos order will eventually be educed, and that a new era of prosperity will yet dawn upon this lovely island. Everything will depend, however, upon the action of the British Government, in whose hands the fate of Jamaica, humanly speaking, now rests. The policy to be pursued in the administration of affairs must be thoroughly liberal, but at the same time wisely discriminating. Jamaica cannot be governed like Demerara or Trinidad—both Crown Colonies—because, although the elements of which society in these three dependencies is respectively composed are precisely alike, the relative strength of those elements is very different in the former from what it is in the latter. In these the colored people, by which I mean the descendants of Europeans and Africans, occupy a very equivocal social position, and exercise little or no political influence. It is far otherwise in Jamaica, where this class has risen into great importance, both socially and politically, since the abolition of Slavery. It had a large personal representation in the late House of Assembly, and some of the ablest members of that body were of the mixed race. The Attorney-General of Jamaica, Hon. ALEX. HESLOP, is a colored man; Hon. EDWARD JACKSON, C. B. Governor's Secretary, and Mayor of Kingston, is a colored man; the last Speaker of the now defunct Assembly, the Registrar in the Court of Chancery, the Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown, the Secretary of the Stipendiary Justice's Department, are all colored. Men of this class are to be found in the pulpits of the Established Church and on the Magistrate's bench, and filling various offices of honor and emolument in the different branches of the public service. The colored people, then, long accustomed to the exercise of political power, will not be content to be shut out in the reorganization of affairs which is about to take place. There is no disguising the fact that considerable jealousy exists, and has all along existed, between them and the whites as to the control of the Government and the partitioning of the "loaves and fishes." If they could have prevented the abolition of the House of Assembly they would most assuredly have done so; but in the panic which was created by the disturbances they were powerless to act, and the destruction of that body is regarded by many of them as the death warrant politically of their class. Their only hope now lies in the liberality of the British Government, and it remains to be seen whether in the formation of the Council which is to assist the Governor in administering the affairs of the colony their claims will be practically recognized. That Council is to consist of six official and six non-official members, the latter to be nominated by the Crown, not elected by the people. In the selection of these, should the browns be excluded, they would undoubtedly give trouble, for such exclusion would be looked upon and resented as a deliberate insult and wrong to the class.

But it is not the colored people only who will have to be considered in the organizing of the new Government. The Jews are an influential class in the colony, and very ambitious of the distinctions and honors of public life. Thirteen Jews sat in the late Legislature—two in the Legislative Council and eleven in the House of Assembly. In no part of the British Empire, indeed, do this people, in proportion to their number, occupy so important a position socially and politically as on the Island of Jamaica. They too, as a matter of course, will expect to be represented in the Council, and to pass them over would be certain to breed discontent among them. As to the negroes, there is, unfortunately, no man of their class fitted by education and position to occupy a place at the Council Board of the new Government; and for this reason they will naturally be disposed to look with suspicion on all that is done there, or proposed to be done, calculated to affect their interests in any way. All this shows that the British Government will find it no easy matter so to frame the new Government as to avoid giving a violent and painful shock to old and deeply rooted prejudices, and at the same time to satisfy the claims of the different classes composing the hetorogeneous population of the colony, each of which has its own distinct interests to be considered.

It will be a task of no small difficulty, too, to revise the legislation of the colony and remodel its institutions, in all of which reform is greatly needed. Taxation will have to be readjusted; the necessaries of life, hitherto heavily burdened for purposes of revenue, to be relieved of imposts which have borne most oppressively upon the poor; and industry liberated from those trammels with which the short-sighted policy of the dominant class has loaded it. The Established Church—which is the church of the minority—is a grievous burden to the country, the small amount of good it does being out of all proportion to the enormous expense it entails upon the tax-payers at large. At present its support costs the public over $200,000 a year, while the principal service rendered by most of its ministers—all well paid—consists in the reading of prayers and preaching a sermon once or twice a week—which sermons, by the way, are, as a rule, quite above the comprehension of the blacks. It is essentially an aristocratic institution, and is totally unsuited to this country. What Jamaica wants is not an expensive hierarchy, but a body of missionary clergy, plain, practical, hardworking men, sympathizing with the people, and not above the work of visiting them in their cottages, and instructing them in the everyday duties of life. The magistracy, too, will have to be overhauled. Fully two-thirds of the Magistrates are planters, many of whom are not only notoriously illiterate, but lamentably ignorant of the first principles of law, and quite as oblivious of justice in cases in which the respective litigants happen to be a white man of their class and a negro. The judicial system of the colony likewise requires reform, for under present arrangements the processes of law, even in comparatively trivial matters, are of so elaborate and expensive a character as to constitute practically a denial of justice to the poor man. Space will not permit of my entering further into details; but I have said enough to show that the work of providing remedies for the mal-legislation of the past thirty years will prove a heavy and troublesome one. The British Government will have to undo a great deal of what has been done, and to initiate a new order of things based on justice, in order to save the colony from utter ruin. It is of the first importance, however, that the man appointed Governor should be both liberal-minded and practical, and possessed of great firmness of character. From all I can hear these qualities are all found in Sir HENRY STORKS, the Provisional Governor; and should he be confirmed in the appointment, there is every reason to believe that he will prove to be "the right man in the right place."

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

Report of the Committee on the Louisville Presbytery—A Substitute by Dr. Humphrey—The Louisville Commissioners to be Heard—Union Again.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 24, 1866.

Rev. Dr. HORNBLOWER, of Paterson, N. J., followed Mr. GALLOWAY yesterday in a constitutional argument to prove error in the mode of procedure. He had voted against the resolution sending these Commissioners from their seats, and he maintained, in a clear and earnest argument, delivered in legal style, that the Assembly was impairing its sacred authority and purity by taking this mode of rendering justice to the accused. He was listened to with marked attention. After a further argument from Hon. Mr. JONES, the Assembly referred to the Committee the part of Dr. BOARDMAN'S motion referring to the right of representation, but refused to refer that part of it which instructed the Committee to restore the Louisville Commissioners to their seats.

This morning the Committee have brought in an able report upon the whole subject. As this is a matter of wide interest to so large a number of your readers, and becomes one of national importance, I give you the following substance of the report: The report has three subjects—First, the investigation of the acts of the Presbytery; secondly, whether the Presbytery is entitled to a seat in the Assembly; thirdly, the action which the Assembly should take.

As to the first point, your Committee remark that the acts of the Presbytery of Louisville come before this Court in the way of review and control.

We have before us a printed paper entitled "Declaration and testimony against the erroneous and heretical doctrines and practices which have obtained and been propagated in the Presbyterian Church in the United States during the last five years," a copy of which is hereto appended. It is subscribed by three of the four Commissioners who represent the Presbytery of Louisville, and is further subscribed as "Adopted by the Presbytery of Louisville, at Bardstown, Sept. 2, A. D., 1865;" with the names of W. W. DUNCAN, Moderator, and ROBERT MORRISON, Stated Clerk.

This paper, considered as the declaration and testimony of the said Presbytery, furnishes the following facts:

That Presbytery herein affirms that, "for several years past," our "Church has been departing further and further from both the spirit and the plain letter of her commission to preach the Gospel, and her charter as a kingdom not of this world." It declares that by the decision of the Supreme Judiciary of the Church, at its recent meeting in Pittsburgh, the consummation seems to have been reached, and the seal finally set upon all previous unconstitutional and unnatural acts of the body.

It teaches that the General Assemblies of 1861 and 1864 "countenanced the doctrine" that before a court of Christ it ought to take action on important questions brought before them, it is right and fitting that they should inquire "what the Cabinet at Washington may wish them to do; and ascertain what effect their action may be likely to have upon the mind of the President and the army, or upon the price of Government stocks abroad."

It declares that the deliverances of the late Assemblies "are contrary to the word of God, and subversive of its inspiration and supreme authority." It assures the world that "our Synods and Assemblies have ceased to commend even ordinary respect." (P. 19.) That the General Assembly has become the support of heresy, the abettor of injustice and despotism, the fomenter of discord and the prime leader in promoting a great and destructive scheme in the body of Christ. That "the plainest teachings of the holy Scriptures respecting the relation and duty of masters and servants have been pronounced cruel and unjust." Finally, it sums up the weighty and serious charges with the declaration that, if this be not an apostacy, surely it needs but little to make it so; clearly, unmistakably, fatally. (P. 25.)

In view of this alleged position of the Presbyterian Church represented in this Assembly—within a hair's breadth, as they affirm, of the utter and final apostacy from Christ, the Presbytery of Louisville adopt ten resolutions, of which the following are specimens:

First—"That we refuse to give our support to ministers, elders, agents, editors, teachers, or to those who are in any other capacity engaged in religious instruction or effort, who hold the preceding or similar heresies," that is to all such as agree with our late Assemblies.

Sixth—"That we will not sustain or execute or in any manner assist in the execution of the orders passed at the last two Assemblies on the subject of slavery and loyalty, and with reference to the conducting of missions in the Southern States; and with regard to the ministers, members and churches in the seceded and border States.

Seventh—"That we will withhold our contributions from the Boards of the Church (with the exception of the Board of Foreign Missions) and from the Theological Seminaries, until these institutions are rescued from the hands of those who are perverting them to the teaching and promulgation of principles subversive of the system upon which they were founded and organized to uphold and disseminate. And we will appropriate the moneys thus withheld in aid of those instrumentalities which may be employed for maintaining and defending the principles affirmed in this declaration against the errors herein rejected, and in assisting the impoverished ministers and churches anywhere throughout the country who agree with us in these essential doctrines in restoring and building up their congregations and houses of worship.

Eighth—"We recommend that all ministers, elders, Church Sessions, Presbyteries and Synods who approve of this declaration and testimony, give their public adherence thereto in such a manner as they shall prefer and communicate their names, and when a church court a copy of their adhering act."

To this document are appended forty-one names of ministers and seventy-eight names of ruling elders, of whom eleven are ministers and members of the Louisville Presbytery.

It is not simply an expression of disagreement with the vast majority of the Church to which this Presbytery belongs, on the subject of loyalty and slavery; nor a public protest against what they might regard as seriously erroneous or unconstitutional, in the teachings or decisions of the General Assembly. Such a right of protest, public or private, by individuals or ecclesiastical bodies, is the birthright of Presbyterians. It is not even a refusal to sustain the General Assembly, and a renunciation of all obligation to support the organizations by which our Church seeks to maintain and extend the Gospel among men. Nor is it an act of rebellion, simply, against the constituted ecclesiastical authorities, to which, in his ordination vow, every Presbyterian minister has solemnly "promised obedience in the Lord."

It is an organized conspiracy against the honor, the peace and the unity of that part of the body of Christ in which they still claim the rights and privileges of membership.

While claiming membership in the Presbyterian Church, and representation in this Assembly, they denounce that Church as apostate; its highest court as the support of heresy, the abettor of despotism, the fomentor of discord, the prime leader in a destructive schism! Under the form of refusing to support, they set themselves to undermine every living instrumentality of the Church in harmony with the Assembly, from the ministry to the common school-teacher. They withhold their contributions from the boards and seminaries, that they may expend them in advancing the ends of this conspiracy—in sustaining such ministers and churches as will so operate in their conspiracy; sitting as a court of our Church in connection with our Assembly, they organize themselves into a head-centre of treason to the Church, and invite other courts to send in their "adhering acts."

In respect to the second point of a right to seats, after citing the authority of the book of discipline and the case of 1837, when the New School and the Old School divided, the Committee declare the Presbytery under trial and not entitled to seats.

As a matter of course, a judicatory under process of trial, retains unimpaired its right to be heard through its representatives, or otherwise, in self-defence. Though it cannot, or should not, claim a seat on the bench as an associate judge, it may, and must, be heard at the bar in person or by counsel.

In the third point the following is the action recommended:

Be it resolved be the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

First: That the Presbytery of Louisville be, and hereby is, dissolved; and that the custody of its records, papers and other property be transferred as hereinafter ordered.

Second: That a new Presbytery be and is hereby constituted, to be known by the same name, occupy the same territory, and have watch and care of the same churches; said Presbytery to be composed of the following ministers (together with so many elders as may appear) viz: Rev. D. T. Stuart, W. W. Hill, S. Williams, W. C. Matthews, R. Valentine, B. H. McCown, J. H. Dinsmore, H. C. Sachse, T. A. Hoyt, J. L. McKee, J. P. McMillen, J. McRae, H. T. Morton, J. C. Young, or so many of them, whether ministers or ruling elders, as shall, before their organization, subscribe the following formula, viz.: "I do hereby profess my disapproval of the Declaration and Testimony adopted by the late Presbytery of Louisville, and my obedience in the Lord to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," which formula, together with the subscribers' names, shall be subsequently entered upon the records.

The said Presbytery shall meet in the Chesnut-street Church, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., and shall be opened with a sermon by the Rev. J. P. MCMILLAN, or, in his absence, the oldest minister present, who shall preside until a Moderator is chosen.

Third: That so many ministers belonging to the late Presbytery of Louisville as are not herein named are hereby directed to apply for admission to the Presbytery now constituted, so soon after its organization as practicable, and they shall be received only on condition of acknowledging before the Presbytery their error in adopting or signing the declaration and testimony, and of subscribing the aforesaid formula on its records. If, at the expiration of two months from the organization of the new Presbytery, their minister shall not have made such application, or shall not have been received, their pastorial relations, so far as any may exist with the churches under our care, shall thenceforth be *ipso facto* dissolved.

4. That the licentiates and candidates under the care of the dissolved Presbytery are hereby transferred to that now constituted; and the Stated Clerk of the late Presbytery is hereby directed to place the records and other papers of the said Presbytery in the hands of the Stated Clerk of the Presbytery now constituted as soon as such Clerk shall be chosen.

5. That this General Assembly, in thus dealing with a recusant and rebellious Presbytery, by virtue of the plenary authority existing in it for "suppressing schismatical contentions and disputations," has no intention or disposition to disturb the existing relations of churches, ruling elders or private members, but rather to protect them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges in the Church of their choice against men who would seduce them into an abandonment of the heritage of their fathers.

D. V. MCLEAN, Chairman.
THOS. E. THOMAS.
THOS. W. HYNES.
D. J. WALLER.
HOVEY K. CLARKE.
SAMUEL GALLOWAY.
R. P. DAVIDSON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24, 1866.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following order:

That on the hearing of the matters presented by this report, the Commissioners to this Assembly from the Presbytery of Louisville be heard, subject to the rules of order which govern this house.

It is now understood that this whole subject will continue to be the regular order until it is finally decided. A substitute, advocating milder measures was offered by Rev. Prof. E. P. HUMPHREY, of Danville Seminary, and so gives the Assembly a fair choice of one of two modes of discipline. The majority of the Assembly will think, however, that the substitute entirely fails to meet the case. The current sets away from the disloyal Southern Churches and toward the New School. This is Dr. HUMPHREY'S substitute:

The declaration and testimony adopted and published by the Presbytery of Louisville, appears in the terms, spirit and intent thereof, to be derogatory to the just authority of the General Assembly; hostile to the institutions of this Church; destructive to the peace of our people; and fruitful in schismatical contentions and disputations.

Wherefore, this General Assembly expresses its grave disapprobation of this proceeding of the Presbytery, as unbecoming in a lower judicatory of the Church.

The Assembly also enjoins upon the Presbytery to forbear whatever tends to further disturbances and agitation, to support the institutions of the Church, and especially to take such order at its next stated meeting as will show that it does not intend to defy the authority of the General Assembly or to disparage the institutions of the Church.

Furthermore, the Assembly does hereby require the Presbytery of Louisville to appear by its Commissioners before the next General Assembly, on the second day of its session, to show what it has done or failed to do in these premises, and the next Assembly is requested to take up and issue the business.

The Commissioners from the Presbytery of Louisville are now readmitted to seats in this Assembly.

The New School Assembly went on an excursion to-day to Pilot Knob.

At the Union Sacramental Service last evening, the most note-worthy features were the vast assembly of communicants, filling seats and aisles in Dr. NELSON'S Church, the platform of eminent men who have heretofore been opposite in controversy, and the striking and symbolical presence as speakers of two brothers, one of the Old School and one of the New, Rev. Dr. E. P. HUMPHREY, of Danville, and Rev. Dr. Z. M. HUMPHREY, of Chicago.

Dr. MCLEAN offered a resolution in the Old School Assembly, yesterday, calling for a Committee of Conference on the subject of union with the New School, to be met by a similar committee in the New School body.

It was referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, but that Committee is so composed that it will undoubtedly meet with favor. K.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Everything Quiet—The Sunday Law Supreme—Very Few Arrests Made by the Police.

The novelty of the stringent provisions of the new Excise Law is rapidly wearing off, and there is very little new to say upon the subject. Yesterday was the fourth Sabbath since the Excise Law came into operation, and the arrests for violations have diminished each week in steady ratio, until now the number is scarcely worth recording. The streets, yesterday morning, were drenched with rain, and it did not need the requirements of the law to keep rowdies and loungers within doors. Here and there an adventurous pedestrian could be seen making progress against the heavy storm, but there were none of those knots of loungers generally found hanging round the corner groceries or the drinking saloons.

The usual precautions were taken by the different Police Captains to prevent any infringements of the law, and the officers on post, despite the rain which prevailed during the forenoon, were vigorous and faithful in the exercise of their duty. The liquor dealers, however, seem to fully understand that the requirements of the law are in future to be rigidly enforced by the Police, and they cheerfully acquiesce in the arrangements perfected by the Department. Although there seems to be considerable misapprehension regarding the scope of the law, the fact is palpable to the minds of the greater part of the liquor dealers that the Excise Board have the inside track, and they accordingly submit with as good a grace as possible. During the week several complaints against liquor dealers for alleged violations of the Sunday law have been dismissed on the ground of defective affidavits. This has caused great rejoicing among those more especially interested in these cases, but they have not defeated the Board of Excise, as it is understood that none of those thus discharged from custody will receive a license.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, MICHAEL LOTSCH, a liquor dealer, at No. 103 John-street, was arraigned on a charge of having kept his premises open after midnight. As he held a license from the Board of Excise, Justice DOWLING held him to bail in the sum of $300 for trial at the Court of General Sessions. HENRY OLSEN, of No. 427 Greenwich-street, was arrested on a similar charge by Officer RILEY, of the Fifth Precinct. He was also required to find bail in $300 to answer. There were no other cases of interest occurring in the other Police Courts.

During the afternoon, and after the Courts had adjourned, the rain ceased and the sun reappeared, throwing his warm and genial rays upon the dripping streets, soon drying them, and rendering pedestrianism both possible and pleasant. The principal thoroughfares were soon alive with citizens, wending their several ways toward the suburban resorts of pleasure, though there were not a tithe of the number of those seen *en route* on any of the three preceding Sundays. The cool and pleasant air and the freshened appearance of the streets after the storm seemed attractive enough for those on foot, not needing the acquirement of any stimulant or exciting adjunct to their day's pleasure. In fact, the day was duly observed as a day of rest and a holy day; and the presence of drunken men and women was rare.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

The following are the arrests made by the Police for violations of the Excise Law, intoxication and disorderly conduct, during the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last night. It will be observed that the totals under each head are greatly diminished:

Precincts.	Violations of Excise Law.	Intoxication.	Disorderly Conduct.	Precincts.	Violations of Excise Law.	Intoxication.	Disorderly Conduct.
1......	0	0	0	16......	2	1	0
2......	1	1	0	17......	0	1	0
3......	0	1	0	18......	0	2	1
4......	1	0	2	19......	6	0	0
5......	4	0	1	20......	9	0	2
6......	1	2	2	21......	0	0	1
7......	0	0	0	22......	0	0	1
8......	0	0	0	23......	1	0	2
9......	0	0	0	26......	0	0	0
10......	0	1	0	27......	0	0	0
11......	0	0	2	28......	0	1	1
12......	0	5	1	29......	1	1	0
13......	1	0	2	30......	0	0	0
14......	0	0	0	31......	0	0	0
15......	0	1	0	32......	0	0	0
Total....................					27	17	18

BROOKLYN.

Only one arrest yesterday was reported by the Police of the Eastern District for violation of the Excise Law during the day—that of an old German named JOHN WARMAUTH, keeper of a lager-beer saloon, corner of Boerum and Leonard streets. He was caught retailing lager by Sergt. JOHN SLOTE, of the Forty-sixth Precinct. The parks in the suburbs were all open, but few customers appeared. At the Boulevard, Myrtle-avenue and High Ground Parks, during the afternoon, there were not fifty visitors all told at one time. The bartenders sat behind stacks of sarsaparilla and soda-water bottles, smoking cigars and waiting for customers who failed to appear. The day throughout the whole district was drearily quiet. On Saturday afternoon last the following alleged violators of the law were arrested on warrants issued by Justice DAILEY on complaint of Officer TIMOTHY PHELAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct: MARTIN MURRAY, corner North Sixth and Second streets; GEORGE WILSON and EDWARD VAUGHN, No. 84 South Eighth-street. They have not yet had a formal examination.

Brooklyn Prospect Park.

The Park Commissioners wait now only for the selection of architects ere the final plan for the Prospect Park is adopted. A strong pressure is made in the interest of Messrs. VAUX & OLMSTEAD, the present architects, the authors of the sketch proposed for the Park, which was recently published in the TIMES. In consequence of the rapid march of improvement parkward, the opening and paving of new streets, the continual passing and repassing of cars, and the superb avenues leading directly to the as yet undefiled country beyond, the prices of real estate are greatly advanced in all that section of the city. But a few years since, schools made excursions on holidays to the regions of Fort Greene, the Reservoir, Greenwood Cemetery, and the spot now marked about for a park, and one would have been laughed at who should prophecy the wondrous changes seen there now, and the blocks of houses rapidly building. Perhaps the most magnificent of all the changes made by the location of the park is the cutting up into lots of the old places in the section, and the entire transformation from country life to city bustle. On the 30th inst., a very large sale of the farm bordering on the Park will be made, and if the demand at all parallels with the present activity in real estate thereabouts, there can be little doubt of a speedy continuation of the sub-soiling process which is so effectually turning under all the pleasant memories of other days, that room may be found for the weary feet of young America, and foundations suitable for the brown-stone fronts of enterprising capitalists. Prospect Park bids fair to be to the people of Brooklyn what the Central Park is to us, and under its present management there can be no doubt of its entire artistic and popular success.

THE FOURTH-STREET HOMICIDE.

The Murderer Surrenders Himself—He Claims to have Acted in Self-defence—Inquest by Coroner Grover.

After the discovery of the dead body of RICHARD POLLARD in the basement of No. 166 East Fourth-street, on Saturday night, a full account of which appeared in yesterday's edition of the TIMES, Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and his officers were diligent in their search for MCCORMICK (whose name was then understood to be "Cormick,") but they did not succeed in finding him. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the object of their search walked into the Fifth-street Police-station and surrendered himself to Sergt. MCGIVEN, he having acted upon the advice of some friends with whom he took refuge after striking the fatal blow. MCCORMICK informed Sergeant MCGIVEN that he and POLLARD had a dispute in relation to his (MCCORMICK'S) wife, in which he had charged that POLLARD had made false statements respecting Mrs. MCCORMICK. POLLARD denied that he had made any false reports, and charged that Mrs. AHEARN was the author of the stories which had been put afloat. She was called down and questioned, but she also denied the charge. A general quarrel then ensued among them, POLLARD calling her a liar. MCCORMICK interfered, and the two men began fighting, but were separated. They again clinched and exchanged blows, and during the encounter MCCORMICK stabbed POLLARD. The prisoner, after he had told his story, was removed to a cell.

Coroner GOVER arrived at the Station-house at noon, and finding that MCCORMICK was in custody, at once held an inquest over the body. The following testimony was elicited:

DEPOSITION OF MARY AHEARN.

I reside at No. 166 East Fourth-street; last evening, toward 7 o'clock, I came down in the hall; I heard a scuffle in MCCORMICK'S rooms in the back basement; I informed my husband that the deceased and MCCORMICK were scuffling; my husband and myself went to MCCORMICK'S room and found both men on the floor, deceased uppermost, having his hands about the prisoner's neck and thought he was choking him; neither asked for assistance, but we lifted deceased from the prisoner and both got up; deceased said that the prisoner was "not able for him;" I cannot say whether prisoner replied, but they immediately clinched, and instantly after I noticed blood coming from deceased, and thought it came from a blow by the fist, I did not see a knife at that time in the prisoner's hand; I ran out in the hall, leaving my husband in the room; a minute or so later, my husband appeared, and told me that POLLARD was dead; the man living next door went for the Police; when I went down stairs the deceased was lying in the doorway, his feet in the hall, his body in the room; I suggested to MCCORMICK that he should leave until the excitement had passed, and he at once went into a room and changed his shirt, his own being blood-stained; I then quitted the room; when I returned to the basement, the prisoner came into the hall; I then saw an open pocket-knife in his hand; I took the weapon, closed it, and threw it into the water-closet; I do not know what made me do so; when the Police came, the prisoner had gone; his description was asked, but I could give none, for I did not see the man after he changed his shirt; I told the Police I knew nothing of the affair, having only heard the noise of the scuffle; both men boarded with me; they were related to me as also to each other; some three weeks ago POLLARD said that he would be revenged upon MCCORMICK, if his revenge sent him to the island; the only cause for this bad feeling, as far as I know, lay in the prisoner's marriage to a young woman whom the deceased did not wish him to wed; both men were sober last night.

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE AHEARN.

I live at No. 166 East Fourth-street; last evening my wife came to me and told me that the prisoner and deceased were quarreling in prisoner's room; on going into the basement I found both of them scuffling on the floor, deceased being uppermost; I took deceased off; I asked them what they were quarreling about; they made no reply, but immediately set to again; I saw blood flowing from the deceased at the first blow the prisoner dealt him; I did not see a knife in prisoner's hand; deceased threw off his coat and vest, and then fell, saying to prisoner, "You have drawn my blood;" I told my wife that POLLARD was dead; I also went to my uncle, who resides in Sixth-street, and told him about it; he returned with me; deceased was lying where I had left him, and prisoner was gone; soon after my return the Police arrived; I did not see nor did I hear of any knife being taken from the prisoner by my wife; I heard deceased say that he would have revenge on the prisoner if he had to go to the Island for it, but I do not know the cause of the threat being made.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER LITTLE.

I am attached to the Seventeenth Precinct Police; toward nine o'clock last evening my side-partner told me there was a man killed at No. 166 East Fourth-street; we both went thither, and found deceased in the back basement, lying with face upturned, with his feet in the hall and his body in the room; a pool of blood had formed around the corpse; I inquired of the people in the house, but could get very little satisfaction, as to the author of the deed and his motives therefor; I went to Mrs. AHEARN'S store, and asked her what she knew about the affair; she said she only knew that she had heard a scuffle and saw MCCORMICK leave the house; on returning a second time to obtain from her a description of MCCORMICK, she acceded to my request with great reluctance, and, as subsequently proved, furnished me with an incorrect description of the accused; she afterward told me that she was in the hall and heard a scuffling, and on going down met the prisoner in the hall; when she entered the prisoner's room she found the deceased lying there dead.

Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, Jr., M. D., made a *post mortem* examination, and found a stab wound just above the right clavicle, about two inches in length, penetrating an inch, and in its course dividing the arteria mominartar, thereby causing excessive hemorrhage, resulting in exhaustion and subsequent death.

This closing the evidence the case was submitted to the Jury, and they rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That RICHARD POLLARD, the deceased, came to his death by a stab wound inflicted at the hands of WILLIAM MCCORMICK, at house No. 166 East Fourth-street, on the 26th day of May, 1866."

When examined, the prisoner admitted having used the knife, but alleged that it was in self-defence. He is 29 years of age, a native of Ireland, and has only been married two weeks. MCCORMICK was committed to the Tombs for trial.

The deceased was 24 years of age, a native of Ireland, and resided at No. 60 Sixth-street. Mrs. AHEARN, the leading witness, was required to find bail in $300 for her appearance on the trial.

Prison Association of New-York.

The Executive Committee of the Prison Association held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., in the chair.

The general agent, Mr. BEAL, on behalf of the Detention and Discharged Convict Committees, reported 450 persons visited during the month in our detention prisons; 63 complaints carefully examined; 21 complaints abandoned on his advice; 19 persons discharged from custody through his interposition; 130 discharged prisoners aided temporarily; 18 provided with permanent situations away from the City as far as possible, and 16 furnished with needed clothing.

Mr. G. B. HUBBELL, a member of the Executive Committee, having recently visited a number of convict and other prisons in England and Ireland, occupied the greater part of the evening with a detail of his observations of prison life and management in those countries. He devoted several days to an examination of the far-famed Irish prison system, which, both in the spirit which pervades it and the reformatory results attained, he considered superior to all others, whether at home or abroad. The great object aimed at is reformation, the profits of convict labor being a minor consideration. There are three stages in the prison life of Irish convicts, the first two of which are highly penal, while the third loses this character almost entirely. A modification of the mark system, invented by Capt. MACHONOCHIE, is adopted here; the object and operation of which is to enable convicts, by industry and good conduct, to earn a diminution of their terms of sentence, and reach at an earlier date the intermediate prison, in which those are confined who are undergoing the third stage of penal servitude. There are two intermediate prisons—one in Dublin, where those are sent who elect to pursue mechanical labor after their release, and the other at Lusk, (thirteen miles from Dublin,) where those are placed who prefer farm work. An officer, quite unknown elsewhere, called Inspector of Released Convicts, is employed here. The position is filled, and has been ever since its creation, some ten years ago, by a Mr. ORGAN. Mr. ORGAN goes five days every week to Lusk to give instruction by lectures and otherwise, and as many evenings to the Smithfield Prison in Dublin for the same purpose. He is wonderfully successful in waking up the dormant faculties of the prisoners and giving back their lost manhood to them. When he began his labors, it was almost impossible to get any one to receive into his employ a discharged convict; now he has constantly orders in advance for all that he has to dispose of. These released prisoners are considered by employers as, in general, their best hands; and it is exceedingly rare that any one of them relapses. Mr. HUBBELL made one very interesting statement to the effect that he scarcely saw a prison officer in England or Ireland who had not been 20 years or more in service. Every such person is first received for six months on probation. If he shows himself competent and trustworthy, he then receives an appointment, which is for life or during good behavior; the consequence of which is that he found, almost everywhere, a superior class of men holding these positions; men capable, gentlemanly and humane, respecting themselves and respected by others.

Mons. KAPNIST, a member of the Russian Government, who takes a deep interest in prison discipline, was present, and made interesting statements in regard to German prisons visited by him. Among other things, he said that it was a general rule there to materially shorten their terms of imprisonment to all convicts who would consent to emigrate to America, and it was usual for the parishes of such convicts to defray the expense of their emigration.

Upon this, Dr. LIEBER remarked that this was a matter which ought to receive consideration in the next treaties on international law, and that, in the meantime, some more practicable and stringent measures should be taken to prevent the emptying of European prisons upon our shores.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ACTIVE FIRST NINE VS. FIELD NINE.

Between two and three thousand spectators assembled at the Elysian Fields, on Saturday, to witness the first appearance of the first nine of the Active Club in a game with a field nine. Considerable interest is felt in the doings of this Club from the prominent part they took last season, having beaten the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and played good games with the Atlantics, Mutuals and Eurekas. All the first nine were present, except HATFIELD and KELLY, but excellent substitutes took their places. The field nine was a very strong one, as will be seen by a reference to the score. HIBBARD'S pitching was A No. 1, and his throwing to bases tip-top. PAGE at second base and RYDER at short field, were very effective, while CONNELL'S batting was the best on the field side. The result of the game was an evidence of the first nine's want of practice. If the Actives expect to take a front-rank position this season, or even do as well as they did last season, they must practice more. With some of the best playing material in their Club in the country, they will lose important games and fall behind in their averages, if they neglect this important particular. In a week or two they play the Union Club, of Morrisania, and unless they desire the same result as occurred in the first game with this Club last season, they must play their first nine against a strong field every practice-day. We append the score:

FIRST NINE.	Outs.	Runs.	FIELD NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Ebbetts, c. f......	2	3	Page, 2d b..........	3	1
Morand, 2d b.......	5	1	Hibbard, p.........	5	1
Woods, 3d b........	3	3	Beard, c. f.........	4	2
Collins, r. f........	2	3	Wight, c............	3	3
Stockman, s. s......	5	1	Connell, l. f........	0	6
Mills, c............	4	2	Aiken, 3d b.........	1	3
Laungene, l. f......	3	2	Ryder, s. s..........	4	2
Rooney, 1st b......	1	4	Hicks, r. f..........	6	0
Walker, p..........	2	2	Rogers, 1st b.......	1	4
Total............	27	21	Total............	27	22

Cricket.

BACHELORS VS. BENEDICTS OF ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The home and home game of this match was played last Wednesday, at Hoboken, and resulted in favor of the Bachelors. GIBBES was absent, and it was an easy matter for the Bachelors to hit away the slows of KENDALL, HAUGHTON and WILD, as G. WRIGHT did to the tune of 27, VAN BUREN 20, and STRADIAN 18. Of the Benedicts, FORD obtained 32 and BAINBRIDGE 26. This leaves the victory with the Bachelors, they having won two games out of three. The following is the score:

BENEDICTS.		BACHELORS.	
Ford c. Gisborne, b. G. Wright	32	Robinson c. Ford, b. Kendall........	8
Rashford, run out.........	1	Winfield c. and b. Kendall............	12
Kendall b. G. Wright ...	9	Van Buren c. Bainbridge, b. Haughton...........	20
Bainbridge, c. and b. G. Wright	26	G. Wright, run out........	37
H. Gisborne b. Hill.......	0	Hill, run out................	4
John Wharton, run out..	3	Stradian c. Wright b. Kendall............	18
Haughton b. G. Wright..	1	Dobel, run out............	0
Wild b. G. Wright........	3	Van Rosser b. Wild.......	0
Sam Wright b. G. Wright	5	C. Gisborne, run out......	9
Vanderlip, run out........	12	Betts b. S. Wright.........	0
McGraith, not out.........	0	Talbot b. b. w. b. Kendall	7
Morrison, run out.........	0	Byes, 1; wide balls, 5; total............	6
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 1; wide balls, 4; total.........	9		
Total..................	101	Total..................	121

NEWARK VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between first elevens of these clubs, announced to take place on the 31st of May and 1st of June, is off. The second eleven of the St. George Club have so many games on hand that it was found impossible to play the match this season.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FIGHT ON A HOBOKEN FERRY-BOAT—ONE MAN SHOT.—Yesterday evening, about 9 o'clock, as one of the Hoboken ferry-boats was coming to the Barclay-street landing, being little more than half way across, a cry of "fire" was raised in the foremost part of the boat, which was crowded to her extreme capacity. Among the passengers were a great number of women and children. The alarm consequent upon such a cry soon became intense, and the scenes which followed cannot well be described. The women and children came crowding to the rear, laboring under the dreadful apprehension that the boat was on fire. As, however, a few minutes would bring the boat to her destination, the gentlemen on board succeeded in partially quieting the fears of the excited women and children. This was scarcely accomplished when a complete panic seized anew the passengers, in consequence of several pistol shots being fired in the front of the boat. It was only by the utmost exertions of the calmer portion of those present that many of the females were kept from actually rushing overboard. They naturally connected the cry of fire with the pistol-shooting, and their terrors, which overcame them, knew no bounds. The boat at length reached the pier, when, upon the complaint of the officer in charge, four Policemen of the Third Precinct came on board, and it was ascertained that several rowdies, who had imbibed liquor to excess in that refuge of the drunkards of New-York and vicinity, got into a fight, when a German, named LOUIS FOHEY, discharged a five-barrel revolver at an Irishman, named MICHAEL CULLEN, one shot taking effect in his breast, the other passing over the side of the boat. Blood flowed profusely from the unfortunate man, and, from the liquor he bad drank and the loss of blood together, he soon became exhausted. It was thought at first that he was fatally wounded. The parties were taken to the Chambers-street Station-house, when it was ascertained that the wound was not mortal. FOHEY was locked up on a charge of shooting with intent to kill CULLEN. The case will be heard to-day before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs. It is miraculous that in a crowded boat, such as that in which this ruffianly conduct took place, the shooting did not do more harm than the wounding of CULLEN.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—About 1½ o'clock on Wednesday morning Officer CALLAHAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found a man lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 297 Mott-street, bleeding profusely from the mouth and nose. Before he could be removed the unknown died from the effects of the wounds he had received. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where they were afterwards identified by EDWARD M. KENNEDY as those of his brother, JAMES E. KENNEDY. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body, when it was stated that the deceased had been visiting his brother, and it is supposed he ascended to the roof of the house and fell over into the street, fracturing his skull. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of this City, and 26 years of age.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—CHARLES RICHTER, a painter, who was engaged in repainting the front of the four-story building situated on the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue A, on Saturday afternoon, slipped and fell from the scaffold, striking with such force on the sidewalk that death ensued soon after his arrival at the Hospital. The Coroner was duly notified. The deceased was a native of Germany, 34 years of age, and resided at No. 193 East Fourth-street.... An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE over the body of GEORGE ROTTNER, 68 years of age, whose death was caused by injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 216 William-street, on the 13th inst. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner NAUMANN, over the body of JAMES CLARK, a convict on Blackwell's Island. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased, who was serving out a sentence of six months on a conviction of petit larceny, was engaged in blasting some rocks with the gang of laborers he belonged to. They fired the fuse, but the deceased did not succeed in getting far enough away before the explosion took place. A piece of stone struck him in the head, fracturing the skull and causing death. Verdict accidental death. CLARK was 19 years of age, and a native of New-York.

A DISTILLERY BURNED DOWN.—At 10:30 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire occurred in the distillery at No. 649 East Thirteenth-street, occupied by SOMMERS & ROSENSTEIN. The flames were first discovered in the engine-room, and before they could be checked, the entire premises and their contents were burned down, as was also the feed mill at No. 217 Avenue C. Both buildings and machinery were owned by JACOB J. ROSENSTEIN. Loss $20,000; fully insured. Nearly $2,000 worth of feed was also destroyed, the property of different parties. No insurance.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, a German named AUGUST KEYSER, 27 years of age, quarreled with LEWIS MCMANUS, in front of his residence, No. 95 Elm-street. During the dispute MCMANUS drew a pocket knife and stabbed his opponent in the back, near the shoulder-blade, inflicting a severe wound. Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested MCMANUS, and removed KEYSER to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The prisoner was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of ROSANNA TAHEY, five years of age, whose death was the result of a fall on Thursday from a five-story window at No. 158 East Twenty-second-street. The mother left the deceased and her sister in the room apparently asleep. During her absence ROSANNA raised the window and fell into the street.

THE "BUTCHER-CART" ROBBERY AGAIN.—Officers WHITMAN and MEYER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, yesterday arrested THOS. MURPHY, aged 19 years, on a charge of having been engaged in the robbery of Mr. JOHN H. HIGGINS, in Forty-third-street, on the 12th inst., when $16,480 were taken from Mr. HIGGINS. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice CONNELLY and remanded for examination. The accused is 19 years of age, and says he has no occupation.

FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETIES.—The convention of Father Matthew Societies met yesterday, and elected the following gentlemen for the ensuing year: President, BARTHOLOMEW GALLAGHER; Vice-President, EDWARD MULVANY; Recording Secretary, LUKE MAGUIRE; Financial Secretary, JOHN R. PERRY; Corresponding Secretary, FERDINAND O'HAGAN; Treasurer, JOHN BARRY; Marshal, THOMAS LLOYD; Aids to Marshal, Messrs. MCCUE and GODBY.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. E. B. Judson Syracuse; Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont, and Hon. John Sherman, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. B. Ramsey, Albany; Senator J. R. Doolittle, Racine; Maj. Miller, Baltimore; Hon. J. P. Allen, Lynn, Mass., and Hon. L. M. Closs, Washington, are at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.—The fireman, THOS. I. JONES, a member of Franklin Engine Company No. 3, who was killed in consequence of recklessly racing down the Myrtle-avenue grade, on Wednesday night last, was buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral ceremonies took place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Montague-street, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, to a very large congregation. The Chief and Assistant Engineers were present, as were also representatives from every fire company, numbering in all some 1 200 men. After the services the firemen passed the coffin, which was standing on the sidewalk, and looked at the features of deceased. The remains were encased in a round-topped rosewood coffin, silver mounted, and silver handles, with the name and age neatly engraved. Mr. SAMUEL HENDRICKSON, the undertaker, furnished an entirely new and beautiful hearse, in which the remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery and interred in their last resting place. The deceased was 28 years of age, a porter by occupation, and unmarried.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 2:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the stables in Fourth-street, between North Fifth and Sixth streets, was fired by an incendiary, and damaged to the amount of $150. The place was occupied by ABRAHAM BATES, and owned by Mrs. SUDDER. Three horses in the stables at the time were rescued. Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Police and citizens for its prevention, stable-burning is of most frequent occurrence. The Police have no doubt as to who are the incendiaries, nor have the Fire Commissioners, but the difficulty is in catching them in the act.

The varnish factory of MALLEN & NAEF, Graham-avenue, took fire on Saturday by the ignition accidentally of a pot of boiling varnish, and was damaged to the extent of $200.

INCENDIARISM—ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the liquor-store of HENRY GRACERS, corner of Hudson-avenue and Sands-street. The evidence proved that the place had been set on fire, and the proprietor was taken into custody on suspicion. The flames were speedily extinguished. Damage about $50. Insured for $1,000 in the Phoenix Company. The proprietor had left the place only about five minutes before the fire was discovered.

THE GUNPOWDER ORDINANCE.—The Inspector of gunpowder, Mr. THOMAS M. RILEY, will this day, the 28th inst., put into effect the ordinance recently passed by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen prohibiting the keeping on sale, or on storage, of gunpowder of over 25 pounds weight, or the transfer or storage of gunpowder or other explosive material, through the streets of the city. The penalty for an infraction of this ordinance is $50 for each offence, and the seizure of the prohibited article.

ALTERED NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.—Mr. G. KRANS, doing business at No. 280 Grand-street, E. D., reports that on Saturday evening, a woman of medium height, dressed in black, with some teeth out in front, gave him what seemed to be a $100 bill on the National Bank of Madison, Indiana, in payment for a small bill of goods, but he afterward discovered that the bill had been altered from a $5. The deception was most perfect.

ROBBING A DRAWER.—JAMES MCFEESON was arrested on Saturday night on the charge of aiding in robbing the coal office of Mr. HENRY BRESLIN, No. 93 York-street, of $200. As charged, the accused engaged Mr. BRESLIN'S attention while a confederate, as alleged, took the money. The confederate escaped. MCFEESON was taken into custody and locked up for a hearing.

DROWNED WOMAN FOUND.—The body of a woman, sewed in a sack, was found on the beach near Fort Hamilton, on Saturday. Deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, poor teeth in her upper jaw, and no clothing except a chemise and corset. Justice BENNETT, of New-Utrecht, will investigate the case.

THE EXCISE LAW.—Only two applications for license were granted on Saturday; but several persons were arrested on Saturday night for keeping open after 12 o'clock. The accused were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and bailed to appear this morning to answer the charges against them.

SMUGGLING.—EDWARD DAVIS and JOHN CONNELL were taken into custody on Saturday, on the charge of smuggling sugar. They were given in charge of the United States authorities to answer.

[Advertisement.]

All newsmen will supply the June Number Phrenological Journal, now ready. It contains Love and Lovers after the engagement, Burr and Jefferson, Practical Physiognomy, Marriage and Divorce, Physical Culture, Revelation and Science, Having Your Likeness Taken, with Ethnology, Physiology, Psychology, and twenty illustrations. Only $2 a year or 20 cents a number. Ask for the June Number.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 27—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Rev. Mr. Paoli, Rev. Mr. Pascal, T. A. Calvert, Mr. Callaghan and lady, Mr. Lynch, W. Wright, Mr. Leslie and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton and son, J. D. Falconbridge, E. G. Carroll, Miss Sergeant, Mrs. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Bridoux, Mr. Van Kangen, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll and 3 children, Mr. Stupant, Mrs. Wilson and daughter, L. Avelna, Mr. Hurley and 2 children, Mr. Kennedy, C. W. Pickering, E. Kimbler, Miss McDougall, Mr. Paylor and lady, A. Gregory, Mr. Bigland, G. M. Soule, Mr. Percival, lady, child and nurse, J. Darlington, J. G. Asher, Mr. Hurst, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bruce, Miss Joseph, J. W. Richaly, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Fairley and 4 children, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Crawford and daughter, Mr. Adams, Mrs. St. Leger, Mr. Falconbridge and lady, Mr. Hasgraves, Mr. Fitzdavis, Mr. Behrisch, Mr. Krause, Mr. Pierre and lady, Mr. Lee, Mr. Ellis, Miss Read, and 340 in the steerage.

MAY 27—*In steamship Atlantic from Bremen*—Rev. W. Newton and lady, W. Powell, S. Clark, Mrs. Cornelia and family, Miss C. Koeppel, Mima Eistern, Maria C. Wigger, L. Lowenstein, Lina Blumenthal, Mr. Lob, M. Siegfert, N. Benchard, Susan Hueber, B. Lowenthal, N. Gesthoff, Annie Datleweischer, F. H. Robbins and sister, Anna C. Gulsch, Mrs. S. Rosenfelt and family, Caroline Kline, Bertha Simon, Mima Hencke, Mr. C. Smucker and family, Moses Blumenthal Meyer, Lob S. Berlin, Simon Schwarz, Mrs M. Schlibert and family, C. Wohl and family, J. Jansen, wife, and child, Jean Sills, Annie Hunkleman, C. Muhle, A. Lang, F. Schirm, C. W. Konig, George Kleeman, G. Striker, J. D. Osterhaus, C. J. Becker, J. E. Bude, A. Sheis, J. P. Steiner, Geo. Klibinger, F. Radde, M. Faitsch, C. Biaurock, E. Althause, M. Goldsmith, Louis May, C. Evers, N. Solomon, S. Remmer, Henry Vogt, J. Gilcher, Geo. Machras, J. Best, E. Wettel, C. J. Welle, Fred. A. Zellner, L. A. Hoffmeyer, Geo. Relay, H. Garland and lady, A. Sameles, F. Richards, and others.

MAY 27—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre*—Gen. W. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Radley, Miss Radley, Mr. Weller and lady, Mrs. Lawrence, J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Dudonq, Mrs. Panton, 2 children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Billy, J. Chirean, Geo. Moore, M. H. Carroll, Chas. McFarlane Ganialt, John Cameron, Charles and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Jamens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nagle and family, Mr. Kirchoffer, Mr. Muller, Mr. Wetsel, Miss Straub, Mr. Knell, and others in steerage.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—J. M. Wright, F. Staples, B. Feldman and lady, Miss E. Harney, T. Backus, H. S. Grayson, A. Stephens and lady, Miss Locke, Mrs. Rollins, Mrs. Getty and family, M. Schnall, H. C. Mark, C. A. Cook, S. H. Lyons, W. H. Mathews, D. Stackley, A. Carter, Lieut. H. Blanchard and lady, J. G. Budd, J. J. Pringle, A. C. Attridge and lady, J. Owens, Lieut. R. McLacy and family, G. W. Halstall and family, Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. Geo. Tracy, Miss C. Orphus, Capt. Ferguson and others.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—John Wood, Jr., J. Prayer and lady, R. Barkley, Miss Barkley, Miss B. W. McFadane, J. Scholbergh, M. Osgood, Mrs. Carling and child, E. Huard, J. H. Ganderson, Jas. Mullen, W. N. Newlan, M. Kohn, Col. Stoughton, Thos. Musgrave, E. W. Wells, Jas. Seymour, J. Mothner, Capt. Briggs and lady, Geo. King and lady, Wm. King, and 8 in steerage.

In steamship Tybee, from Savannah—Benj. S. Nash, W. Rowe, Wm. Cole, F. Henry, Thomas Dunlap, Wm. Dolhurst, J. J. Morrison, Lieut. C. F. Richards and lady, Mrs. H. N. Berham, Jas. A. Palmer, lady and child, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Walker, A. Luke, J. Lawson, S. Thompson, J. McDonald, Wm. Williams, C. Brantley, A. Cook, M. J. Kennedy, Mr. Wright, J. McLaughlin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon sets.... 4 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 40 | Gov. Island. 7 29 | Hell Gate... 8 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen May 10, Southampton 14th, with mdse. and 1,158 passengers to Ruger Bros. Had 3 births on the passage May 10, passed Am. schr. Jos. W. Webster, going up Weser River; 24th, lat. 41 37 N., lon. 56 15 W., exchanged signals with an Inman steamship, bound E.; same lat. and lon., passed a brig-rigged propeller, bound W.; 25th, lat. 41 34 N., lon. 61 39 W., passed an Am. bark showing white flag with red cross, bound E.; 26th, lat. 41 07, lon. 66 16, passed steamship Ericsson, bound E.; 27th, 10 miles E. of lightship, passed brig Castella, of Richmond, foremast gone, under jurymast, bound in.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool 16th, via Queenstown 17th inst., with mdse. and 416 passengers to John G. Dale. Anchored off Sandy Hook 10:30 P. M. 26th. 16th, passed steamships City of London and Erin, bound up channel; 18th, 140 miles W. of Fastnet, steamship Scotland, bound W.; 26th, off Nantucket, steamship Bellona, bound W.

Steamship Tybee, Crowell, Savannah May 24, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones. 25th inst., at 9:30 A. M., 25 miles S. W. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Morro Castle; 26th, 6 A. M., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamships, Virgo, Raleigh and Perit, all bound S.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool 15th, Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 356 passengers to E. Cunard. 60 Miles E. of Fastnel, passed steamship Denmark returning under canvas; her machinery disabled; 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, Bremen ship Admiral bd. W.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London May 5, Havre 10th, with mdse. and 494 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans May 19, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor.

Steamship City of Manchester, Philips, Liverpool May 12, Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 677 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmers.

Ship Horiesto, (of New-Bedford,) Drew, Shanghai Jan. 27, with teas to F. Hathaway. Passed Angier Feb. 12, Cape Good Hope March 14.

Ship Indus, Allsop, Shanghai Jan. 27, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co. Passed Angier Feb. 17, Cape Good Hope March 21, crossed the line April 22.

Ship Cambria, (of Jersey,) Harrison, Leghorn 40 ds., with marble and rags to W. J. Pate.

Ship Hellespont, Burnham, Cardiff April 3, with coal to N. L. & G. Griswold.

Bark Crested Wave, (Br.,) Lakes, Patras 55 ds., with currants, rags, &c., to Ralle & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 7; since had light and variable winds; no N. E. trades; May 24, lat 34 31, lon. 70.17, spoke schr. Gen. Garneau, from New-York for St. Domingo.

Bark Brazillian, (of Walton, N. S.,) Greene, Zaza 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Bark Annie M. Palmer, S. Kolfield, Leghorn Feb. 28, via Gibraltar April 9, with marble and rags, to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Presto, (Br.,) Scott, Newport, Eng., 38 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark James Muir, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., with hides and wool to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Louisa Cook, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Hesse Darmstadt, (of Shields,) Cunningham, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Joseph Weir, (of Londonderry,) Furiton, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Concettina, (Ital.,) of and from Palermo, 35 ds., with fruit and brimstone to order. Passed Gibraltar April 10.

Bark Campareno, (of Liverpool,) Speights, Rio Janeiro 32 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Left ship Grey Eagle for Baltimore the next day.

Bark Cynthia Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Milnor, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Oryx, (of London,) Gell, Adelaide Feb. 4, Pernambuco April 24, with wool, &c., to Napier & Wellford.

Bark Sagadahoc, (of Bath,) Auld, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan.

Bark Hotspur, (of Newcastle,) Carrigell, Shanghai Jan. 31, with teas to Avmar & Co. Passed Angier Feb. 16.

Bark Jean Lithgow, (of Halifax,) Doody, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Leopold Dino Frande, (Pruss.,) Waack, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Queen Hortense, (Br.,) White, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to G. F. Bulley.

Bark Harrison Leib, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ford, Sahnas, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to order.

Bark Constanti, (of Liverpool,) Robinson, Amoy Feb. 9, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turks Island,) Waugh, St. Jago de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Fawn, (Br.,) Durkee, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to order.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Boston,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Left schr. Licona for New-York in 3 days; brig Echo, for New-York, do.

Brig Firm, (Fr.,) Le Horsung, Rio Grande 59 ds., with hides, &c., to Chas. Thompson.

Brig Iereyne, (Ital.,) Lomo, Cardiff 52 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Geo. Crump, (of Turks Island,) White, Havana 8 ds., with molasses to H. W. Loud.

Brig Youngster, (of Sunderland,) Hassack, Messina 71 ds., with fruit to McCully & Marsh.

Brig Allandale, (of Pansboro, N. S.,) Marsh, Mansanilla 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Brig Quick, (of Jersey,) Vebert, Nagasaki Feb. 2, with tea to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 1, St. Helena March 14.

Brig Edwin H. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro,) Geyer, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Yates & Perterfield.

Brig Evening Star, Dodd, of and from Sunderland 44 ds., with coal to Benedict & Co.

Brig Chowan, Forbes, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig Harry and Aubury, (of Pugwash,) Hammond, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. S. Dwight.

Brig Prince of Wales, (of St. John, N. B.,) Alexander, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to C. P. Fischer & Co.

Brig Union, (of St. Andrew's,) Sticknev, Cheltipec 23 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Halifax,) Crowell, Messinger, Rio Grande, 35 ds., with hides, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Poillard,) Maurice, Guantanemo 22 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenbergh.

Brig Oini Frances, (of Machiasport,) Small, Marseilles March 27, via Gibraltar April 9, with mdse. to F. Talbot & Co. May 22, lat. 34 40, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. H. J. Raymond, from Savannah for New-York, 32 days out, and supplied her with provisions.

Brig Rowland Evans, (Br.,) Evans, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Maitland, (of Shields,) Thrifts, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Veteran, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Alvarado, Whitmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Globe, Strang, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Elizabeth, Simmons, Vacious 18 ds., with molasses to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Schr. Annie, Proctor, Boston.

Schr. H. E. Chave, ——, Portland, Conn, with stone.

Schr. Governor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Susan Scranton, ——, Portland, Conn., granite.

Schr. G. Willey, Hulse, New-London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 27.—Arr. ships Anna Kimball, Cape Verde Islands; Kate Davenport, Bath; brig Chesapeake, Newburgh.

Spoken, &c.

Favorite—brig, hence for Barbados, 16 days out, May 10, lat. 22 25, lon. 57 20.

Fashion—brig, from Rio Grande for New-York, April 28, lat. 16, lon. 33.

Gottick—Dutch brig, from Rio Grande for New-York, May 20, lat. 28, lon. 64.

Indus—ship, from Shanghai for New-York, April 27, lat. 4, lon. 29.

Monkcheut—Br. bark, from Japan for New-York, Feb. 27, lat. 14 45, lon. 95 15.

Petrel—brig, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, May 21, lat. 26, lon. 71.

Sureanite—ship, bound S., May 11, lat. 42, no lon.

Foreign Ports.

At Cheltipee, April 28, brig Louisa, and bark Serena, from Havana for Boston.

[PER CITY OF BOSTON.]

Arr. from New-York, Broderine, at Copenhagen; Capriccio, at Cork; Hibernian, at Glasgow; Belgique and Harmonie, at Antwerp; Brill, at Hamburg; Humboldt, at Cuxhaven; Baltic, at Bremerhaven; J. W. Webster, Gestemunde and Yarra-Yarra, at Deal; Sorgenberg, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Elizabeth, at Antwerp; Nancy Baker, Gestemunde, Stella, D'Hoted and Maria Angelo, at Queenstown; Freide, at Falmouth; Helios, at Deal.

Arr. from Galveston, Antoinette, at Cork; Alexander, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Savannah, Gasper and Giles Loring, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Mobile, Belle of the Bay, at Havre.

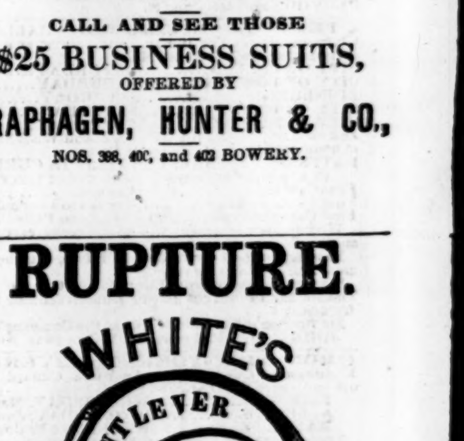
Arr. from Charleston, S. Morton, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Brig Portsmouth, from New-York for Algoa Bay, was totally wrecked off the latter port; crew, except the cook, saved; wreck and cargo realized £53.

CLOTHING

CALL AND SEE THOSE
$25 BUSINESS SUITS,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400, and 402 BOWERY.

RUPTURE.



SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

DR. GUTMANN'S
TURKISH & RUSSIAN
MARBLE BATHS
25 EAST FOURTH ST. N.Y.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For CLOTHES-MOTHS.
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Factures, Boston.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 249, May 26, 1866.
52, 7, 10, 68, 47, 70, 54, 57, 37, 12, 38, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 250, May 26, 1866.
54, 27, 32, 10, 43, 74, 8, 64, 20, 78.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 349, May 26, 1866.
1, 28, 70, 3, 61, 78, 51, 17, 60, 11.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 350, May 25, 1866.
77, 25, 34, 56, 45, 66, 7, 18, 31, 44, 75.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 [illegible]
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; [illegible] paid for doubloons [illegible]
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and [illegible] given and circulars [illegible]
C. C. CLYNE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all [illegible]
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legal [illegible] given.
P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 76 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. [illegible]
Purchase, sale, [illegible] ment of real estate [illegible] dends and interest [illegible]
References—Messrs. [illegible] Esq., Rev. H. W. [illegible] & Co., Charles [illegible] Vail & Fuller.